

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

BILL BROUGHT UP

Senator Aldrich Opens Discussion
in Senate.

EXPLAINS SUGAR SCHEDULE

Claims Hawaii Has Too
Great Benefits.

Believes United States Cannot
Fairly Abrogate the
Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The debate
on the tariff bill began in the Senate to-
day, with crowded galleries and a large
attendance of Senators and tariff lead-
ers of the House.

Minor business claimed attention until
2 p. m., when Senator Aldrich, of Rhode
Island, in charge of the tariff bill, had
the measure laid before the Senate and
took the floor for the opening speech.

Aldrich spoke for almost an hour. His
speech was the official utterance of the
Finance Committee, and, in a sense, of
the Republican side of the chamber.
Without making invidious distinctions
between the two bills, Aldrich clearly
stated as the belief of the Senate Com-
mittee that the House bill would not
yield revenue adequate for the needs of
the Government.

Vest of Missouri, Democratic member
of the Finance Committee, followed with
a statement in opposition to the bill. He
spoke of the difficulty of placing up taxes
on an over-burdened people, when there
was a balance of \$129,000,000 in the Treas-
ury. He criticized the schedules in detail,
declaring that some of them were de-
signed to be prohibitive.

Senator Aldrich discussed the bill in
detail and referred to the policy of the
administration and the efforts of the Fi-
nance Committee to secure a sufficient
revenue. That portion of his address re-
lating to the sugar schedule and to Haw-
aï was as follows:

"If the rates imposed by this bill on sug-
ar should be found to lead to the rapid
development of the beet sugar industry
in the United States, we may expect
large reductions year by year from the
contemplated revenue from sugar. Some
of the most sanguine advocates of the
policy of encouraging beet sugar produc-
tion in this country believe that we shall,
within 10 years, produce all our sugar.
The legitimate result of a protective pol-
icy is to give the American market to
American producers. When this becomes
an accepted fact the revenue growing out
of protective duties disappears. It may
be within 10 years, produce all our sugar
from other sources of revenue. Whether
it should be along the line of an increase
of internal revenue taxes, such as we
have suggested, or whether some other
policy should be adopted, is not for me
to determine."

"In the sugar schedule E we have sug-
gested a change in rates and in the man-
ner of assessing the duties. As the
schedule is a very important one it
seems proper that I should explain de-
finitely the effect of the provisions we re-
commend. The annual consumption of
sugar in the United States is about 2,000,-
000 gross tons of 2,240 pounds each, with
a value based on foreign prices of ap-
proximately \$90,000,000. If the high duties
proposed in either the House or Senate bill
should be adopted the annual cost of sug-
ar to consumers would be more than
\$100,000,000. Of the consumption of 1896,
1,900 tons of general merchandise for the
sugars, produced in the United States, and
240,000, or 12 per cent, were domestic cane
sugars, and 187,000 tons, or 8 per cent,
were sugars admitted from the Hawaiian
Islands under the current duty with
the Hawaiian Government. The 2,-
000,000 tons of sugar consumed in the United
States constitute nearly 30 per cent
of the total consumption of the world,
the total sugar crop of 1896 being ap-
proximately 7,000,000 tons, of which 300,-
000, or about 4 1/2 per cent of the
whole, were beet sugars."

"The bill, as it came to us from the
House of Representatives, contained pro-
visions which led to a specific duty, based
on the fact that these rates would dis-
criminate in favor of the sugars of cer-
tain localities and values against those of
others. The committee, after full consid-
eration, reached the conclusion that the
sugars of the Hawaiian Islands should be
placed on a table which I submit to the Senate,
which has been prepared by the customs
bureau in New York. The rates suggested
show a range of ad valorem equiv-
alents from 78.2 to 144.3 per cent."

"A careful examination of the tables
will show that the scale of rates adopted
shows very nearly equal on all low-grade
sugars. The character and extent of this
discrimination led your committee to be-
lieve that the schedule should be mod-
ified."

"To exclude from the American mar-
ket all the low-grade cane sugars from the
near-by countries and sugars of all
grades from distant countries would con-
fine American purchasers to beet sugar
and to centrifugals from points nearest
the United States, and send all other
sugars to free markets, like Canada and
England."

"Of the same sugars testing 87 degrees
very much the larger portions, as I have
already stated, are centrifugals testing
about 96 degrees. We were confronted
with the fact that these rates would dis-
criminate in favor of the sugars of cer-
tain localities and values against those of
others. The committee, after full consid-
eration, reached the conclusion that the
sugars of the Hawaiian Islands should be
placed on a table which I submit to the Senate,
which has been prepared by the customs
bureau in New York. The rates suggested
show a range of ad valorem equiv-
alents from 78.2 to 144.3 per cent."

"More than 90 per cent of the sugar
which is imported into the United States
has been refined here, and in refined

it is, therefore, of importance that we
should consider carefully the effect which
the schedule proposed by the Senate com-
mittee would have upon the refining in-
dustry."

"It is, therefore, incumbent on us to
show that no protection is given the re-
fining interests by the proposed schedule
beyond that which is adequate for the
continued existence of the business in
the United States. For this purpose I
have prepared a series of statements
which I submit for your consideration,
showing the actual difference between
the rates imposed by the schedule upon
raw sugars of different grades and re-
fined. The first of these tables to which
I will call your attention shows the rates
imposed upon each grade of sugar test-
ing above 87 degrees by the House bill
and that of the Senate bill. It shows, fur-
ther, the actual differential on each grade,
both the House and Senate bills. This
table shows that the differential between
raw and refined sugars by the Senate
proposal varies from .77 to 15.40 cents
per 100 pounds, while the differential in
the House bill varies from 12.20 to 17.35
cents per 100 pounds. It will be seen from
an examination of this table that the dif-
ferential between granulated sugar and
refined is 12.20 cents per 100 pounds in
the most important class of sugars, and
in amount two-thirds of the total im-
ports of raw cane—is 9.87 cents per 100
pounds. On 94-degree centrifugals the dif-
ferential is 14.47."

Aldrich then submitted statements
showing the differentials under varying
values of sugar and refined:

"Under existing law, German refined
receives .38 of a cent per pound export
bounty. The countervailing duty here is
but 1.10 of a cent per pound. Further,
the German refiner, therefore, receives a
net bounty of .28 of a cent per pound. This
enables him to sell his product at a less
price than the American refiner has to
pay for 96 degree centrifugals. It is this
kind of competition which is driving the
cane sugar producers and refiners of the
world to the wall."

He then replied at length to a state-
ment by Wm. L. Wilson, in which the
latter estimated the rates imposed by
the Senate committee's proposal.

Continuing, Aldrich said: "In the ta-
bles I have submitted no allusion is made
to the bounty provisions contained in
both the Senate and House proposals.
The adoption of these or similar pro-
visions in the countervailing duties bill
to be a necessity if we are to develop
the beet sugar industry in the United
States. Otherwise, it will be impossi-
ble for any foreign country, by extension of
its bounty, to neutralize entirely the
effect of our protective duties."

"In considering the important question
whether the differential proposed by
either the House or Senate bill is greater
than it should be, we are bound in fair-
ness to take into consideration existing
conditions and the changes which have
taken place since the enactment of the
act of 1894. When that act was under dis-
cussion in the Senate the difference of
German granulated and raw beets, 38 per
cent analysis, was 1.5 of a cent per
pound. In March of 1896 it was 33
cents per 100 pounds. The importations
of refined sugars into the United States
amounted in 1891 to 4,000,000 pounds, and
in 1892 to 14,000,000 pounds. The im-
portations in 1893 amounted to 19,000,000
pounds, while the importations in the
single month of April, 1897, amounted to
nearly 32,000,000 pounds."

"German refiners have driven the sug-
ar-refining industry of Great Britain al-
most entirely out of existence. They are
now in a position to produce refined sug-
ar at a price which is lower than the
sugar market of the world with their
product. Most of the German granulated
imported is the result of a continuous
process of refining. For months raw beet
sugars and German granulated beets have
been sold at the same price. The result
on absolute parity of value, taking into
account only the percentages of pure sug-
ar contained in it. If we assume the
cost of refining sugar in the United
States to be approximately half a cent
per pound, and if German refined beets
be sold without loss on the same basis
with German raws, it must be evident that
the differentials suggested in the Senate
proposition are not only not excessive,
but they are quite likely in the near fu-
ture to prove inadequate to secure the
continuance of the business of sugar re-
fining in the United States. If the im-
portations of German granulated should
increase at the same ratio that they have
since 1894, the importations of refined
German granulated would certainly secure at any
early day a large part of the American mar-
ket. The protection afforded by the dif-
ferentials proposed by the Senate com-
mittee and by the House bill is not ex-
cessive, but less with reference to the
actual requirements of the industry than
that afforded by rates imposed upon any
other important product by the terms of
the treaty."

The Senator then took up the Hawaiian
treaty and said: "The committee will
also prepare and present an amendment
to the House provisions in regard to the
Hawaiian treaty. The existing com-
mittee and the House bill have adopted
the Government of these Islands pro-
vide for the free admission of raw sugars,
the product of the Islands, into the United
States. If this treaty should remain in
force it would result in giving a bounty
to the Hawaiian sugar producers amount-
ing to more than \$3,000,000 per annum.
It was not contemplated when the original
treaty was made or when it was extended
that any possible advantage of this kind
should be realized. It is a bounty to the
people of the Hawaiian Islands."

"The effect of this bounty would un-
doubtedly be to stimulate enormously
the production of sugar in the Hawaiian
Islands. While we cannot fairly abrogate
the treaty, we can, by the use of the
country without notice, we believe that
negotiations should be at once entered
into looking to such a modification of
the treaty as will reduce the bounty to
a reasonable sum, and the committee will
present an amendment looking in that
direction at an early day."

"There should be no difficulty in secur-
ing through the treaty-making power
such modifications of the treaty as will
be satisfactory to both countries without
injury to either. It certainly cannot be
expected that the United States will con-
tinue for any length of time to pay a
bounty of \$3,000,000 per annum as an
inducement to any foreign country to
trade with us. I assume there will be
no difficulty in securing proper modifica-
tions of the treaty so that it will not be
necessary for the Government of the
United States to give the one-year's no-
tice of abrogation of treaty as provided
for by its terms."

NEW LINE OF BOATS

Will Ply Between San Francisco
and Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The Japan-
ese steamship Hupoh, carrying a heavy
freight consigned to San Francisco and
Eastern points, is expected to arrive in
this port about June 10. She is under
charter to the Canadian Pacific Railroad
and the Pacific turns out profitable, a new
line of steamships between China and
Japan and San Francisco.

The Hupoh has crossed the Pacific be-
fore, but this will be the first time she
has been in San Francisco. She is a large
boat, with enormous freight-carrying
capacity. She is registered at Vancouver
with a tonnage of nearly 3,000. Her cargo consists
principally of tea, but she is bringing
also a large quantity of other goods. The
San Francisco market is expected to
be very heavy, and in order that their
boat may get as much benefit from them
as possible the Canadian Pacific officials
have made arrangements for discharg-
ing her very rapidly, loading her up with

the return freight, much of which is al-
ready awaiting her, and getting her to
sea again by June 15th.

The Canadian Pacific Company has for
some time been contemplating the estab-
lishment of a line of steamships between
this port and the Orient. It has char-
tered the Hupoh for the purpose of test-
ing the value of the trans-Pacific trade,
with San Francisco as the home port.
If the experiment is successful it is ex-
pected that the bulk of the shipping of
the future will come through this city.

SMALL POX ABOARD.

Belgie Files the Yellow Flag at
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The steam-
er Belgic came into port yesterday from
Chinese and Japanese ports with the
yellow flag at her masthead. One of her
stowage passengers had developed a case
of smallpox a few days after leaving Hong
kong, and he was taken ashore at Kobe
and placed in quarantine. The steamer
brought a clean bill of health aside from
that, but as a matter of prudence her
officers flew the flag announcing conta-
gion on board when the harbor was
reached. The quarantine officers, how-
ever, found no special cause for alarm,
and the cabin passengers were allowed to
land. The steamer was sent to the quar-
antine station, and after being fumigated
she was sent to her dock. The stowage
passengers will be held at Angel Island
for several days.

The steamer, since she left this port on
the voyage she has just finished, has been
in hard luck. She broke her thrust shaft
on steaming into Hongkong, and did other
damage to her machinery that necessitated
extensive repairs. Two days before
she was to sail for this port on her re-
turn trip, and when she was nearly load-
ed, fire broke out in the forward hold.
The hold had to be flooded to extinguish
the flames, and in consequence the vessel
was delayed a day in leaving. Then the
smallpox broke out on board, and the
yellow flag was flying at every port she
called at after landing the sick Chinese.

AFFAIRS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

Election of Directors at the Meet-
ing in New York.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The annual re-
port of the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany, issued today, shows a decrease in
gross earnings of \$2,738, decrease in ex-
penses \$38,665, net increase \$5,577. The
sum of \$150,000 was charged to general
repairs to steamers, and from the same
account was expended during the year
\$230,165, leaving a balance of \$187,770 to
the credit of the fund. The report goes
on to say that the company had no debt
except current expenses and that the
amount of cash on hand April 1st was
\$1,029,145.

These directors were elected: Collis P.
Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac E. Gates,
Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, Joseph
Richardson, Russell Sage, George J.
Gould and R. P. Schwerin.

OFFER TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Venezuela Said to Have Asked Him
To Become Its Leading Counsel.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—When W. L.
Suggs, the agent of the Venezuelan Gov-
ernment in this country, returned from
Venezuela a short time ago, he
stopped at Princeton to talk with ex-
President Cleveland. It is said today that
Mr. Suggs carried an offer from the
Government in this country to the ex-
President to become leading counsel for Ven-
ezuela before the arbitration tribunal,
which will meet in Paris.

The ex-President now has the offer un-
der consideration. Venezuela thinks her
cause would be greatly benefited by se-
curing the services of Mr. Cleveland.

HAVEMEYER CASE CLOSED.

Attorney for Defence Makes a
Long Plea for His Client.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Gov-
ernment rested its case against Henry
O. Havemeyer, the president of the
American Sugar Refining Company,
shortly after the noon recess today.
Thereupon Mr. Johnson of Philadel-
phia, the leading counsel for the de-
fense, moved that the Judge instruct
the jury to find the defendant not
guilty.

Mr. Johnson made an argument of an
hour and a half in support of his mo-
tion, and when he concluded, District
Attorney Davis asked for an adjourn-
ment, which was granted. Mr. Davis
will reply to the motion tomorrow.
The concluding testimony of the Gov-
ernment offered at the morning session
was not important, save for the pur-
pose of making up the record as to
what occurred in the Senate investiga-
tive committee.

Havemeyer's attorney succeeded in
having ruled out the extracts from the
Senate record showing the three re-
ports of the committee to the Senate
and detailing the facts of Mr. Have-
meyer's contumacy.

This was considered an important
point.

COURT MARTIAL FINDINGS.

Two Men on the Marion to Serve
Time.

The marine on the Marion, charged
with assaulting another marine while
on drill at Makiki has been court-
martialled and sentenced by the Judge
Advocate to one year's imprisonment
at Mare Island.

In reviewing the finding of the Court
Admiral Beardslee reduced the sen-
tence to three months; the time he is
confined in the brig while waiting
transportation to Mare Island is not to
be taken into consideration. The sen-
tence, as amended by the Admiral, is
approved by the Secretary of the
Navy.

A sailor on the Marion, charged with
sodomy, has been sentenced. It is said,
to 10 years' imprisonment at San Quen-
tin. As soon as the findings of the
Court have been approved this man,
together with the marine, will be sent
to the Coast to begin their sentences.

"There's no use in talking," says W.
H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne,
Kan. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work.
After taking medicines of my own
preparation and those of others I took
a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped
me; a second dose cured me. Candidly
and conscientiously I can recommend
it as the best thing on the market."
The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MINISTER SEWALL

Quartered at Hawaiian Hotel
Cottage.

USES TO TALK ANNEXATION

Sugar Clause in Tariff to
Come Last.

Is Supremely Mum on Political
Situation—Glad to Be
in Honolulu.

Harold M. Sewall, Envoy Extraordi-
nary and Minister Plenipotentiary from
the United States to Hawaii, for whom
the entire American colony has been
waiting for more than a fortnight, ar-
rived by the Alameda yesterday with
Mrs. Sewall and their son, and are quar-
tered at Snow Cottage. They were met
at the wharf by United States Consul
General Mills and conducted by him to
the cottage, for which he had made ar-
rangements some days ago. Minister
Sewall is suffering from an injury to his
foot, and when seen by an Advertiser
reporter last night was reclining on a
veranda chair.

"I am glad to be here," he said, "and
I hope my friends have not thought I
was dallying along the way. The law
gives a representative to a foreign coun-
try 30 days in which to receive his in-
structions. I did not take all of that
time, nor half of it, but you know
Maine is a long distance from Honolulu,
and it took me a little time to arrange
my affairs at home. I think I made two
or three trips between my home and
Washington before the announcement
of my probable appointment and receiv-
ing my credentials."

Replying to a question regarding the
attitude of the Republican administra-
tion towards Hawaii, the Minister said:
"Please don't! This is my first night
here, and I would rather you would not
ask me questions that would embarrass
me in answering. Even though I have
not yet presented my credentials, I do
not feel that I am not qualified to be
speaking upon a subject so closely al-
lied to politics. Wait until I have settled
myself. From what I can learn, the peo-
ple of Hawaii keep themselves as well
posted on political matters in the United
States as we do ourselves, so that, really,
I do not believe I could enlighten you on
the subject."

"As a Maine man, I am much interested
in Hawaii, for, although separated by
several hundred miles of land and wa-
ter, there has always been a close bond
between the two; probably it is the sea
that makes it so, there are so many
Maine vessels coming to Hawaii. Then,
too, Maine has sent several representa-
tives to the Hawaiian Islands. The late
Minister to the United States, Mr. Elihu
Allen, who died at a reception at the White
House, was a Maine man."

Regarding a change of Consuls, said
Minister Sewall, "I have no question
of it. I really know nothing. There are
great many applicants, of course, and
this post is considered a good one; per-
haps one of the most desirable, and the
President is taking his time in selecting
from among the applicants. I have been
here prior to my departure, or I would
have been notified of it, for no one is more
interested in the appointment than I. Mr.
Mills tells me he has heard nothing."

Asked if he thought it probable that a
treaty of annexation or closer political
union would be presented to Congress
after the tariff bill had been disposed of,
Mr. Sewall said:

"You are breaking the compact again;
I do not know the answer to your ques-
tion if I could. The tariff, you will
understand, was a twin issue with the
coinage in the election of the Republican
party, and I may say it was the more
important of the two. The people of the
United States wanted protection—this was
particularly the case with the people of
Maine—and that issue will take prece-
dence over anything else in the special
session of Congress. So far as the
clause which affects Hawaii is concerned,
Senator Frye and some of the other Sen-
ators are strongly in favor of having the
treaty remain as it now stands; others
are willing that a differential rate should
be fixed; this is notably the case with
Senator Aldrich. It is purely a matter of
commercial interest, and any discussion
by members of Congress away from the
capital would not likely be communicated
to me. I will be surprised if the sug-
ar clause will be reached until every other
item is disposed of, and this will give
the various factions time to harmonize.
In my opinion, the session will not end
until after the 1st of July."

Minister Sewall has not yet met any
of the officials of the Government, except
Attorney General Smith, who he saw at
the dock, as he was leaving the steamer.
Admiral Beardslee and his aide called
upon him informally at his cottage in the
afternoon.

NOT AFTER HAWAII.

Marquis Ito Says Japan Would Not
Accept Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 19.—Marquis Ito,
who arrived from Japan on the steamer
Empress of India, spent all yesterday at
the quarantine station. He is accom-
panied by Totsuda, Marquis Kido and S.
Takioka of the Imperial Household, and
goes to London as adviser to Prince Ar-
isugawa, special Japanese envoy to the
Queen's jubilee.

Speaking of the reports that Japan
seeks to annex Hawaii, Ito denies this
emphatically. He said: "If the Hawa-
ian Government should offer us the Is-
lands we would refuse them. They are too
far away to be of any use to us. Besides,
Japan wishes to be on friendly terms
with the United States, and the Wash-
ington Government would be certain to
regard our taking possession of the Is-
lands as an unfriendly act."

"We have, however, certain treaty
rights and we propose to exercise them
as we see fit. It is not the people of
America do not understand the
Japanese people. They class us with other
orientals, which is a mistake. We
have now a full measure of popular con-
stitutional government, although we
have not yet become sufficiently fami-
liarized with the new conditions to adopt

party government as it exists in Great
Britain and America.

"In manufacturing we will be competi-
tors, but only in China. We buy raw
cotton in the United States, India and
China, and make it up into yarn

WON BY GLADYS

Slow Time at Kapiolani Park.

Cunningham Had Everything His Own Way—Large Crowd Present.

The race between Tom Hollinger's Margaret H. and Billy Cunningham's Gladys at the Kapiolani Park race track yesterday afternoon was nothing more than what was expected. It was predicted by those who know a thing or two and have been watching Margaret H.'s movements very carefully, that she would be sure to break while making the turn after the start. That is just what happened in the first heat, and Gladys, true to predictions by the same observers, went on her way unmoved by the movements of her antagonist.

There were nearly 300 people out to see the race, among the number being a liberal sprinkling of women. The judges chosen were Captains Tripp and Clukey. The bell for the first heat was tapped shortly after 2 o'clock, and the horses appeared on the track, ready for the fray. Following are the points of the race by heats:

First heat—An even start, with Gladys at the pole. Both horses holding well to it. Unfortunate turn for Margaret H. She ceases her steady gait and gives herself up to a determined break, while Gladys sails on ahead, putting a greater and greater distance between herself and her opponent. Margaret H. gets down to work again, but it is too late. After leaving the half she breaks again, and after leaving the three-quarters, Cunningham holds Gladys back. Margaret H. comes on a steady break almost to the line. Gladys wins easily by all but walking under the wire. Time: 2:51.

Second heat—Both horses get an even start, and it is evident from the beginning that the heat will be a close one. Margaret H. does not break at the turn and hangs to Gladys as if on business bent. The grey manages to keep just so far ahead and goes along at a steady clip. From the three-quarters, the pace is much swifter, but Gladys is too swift, and she keeps just far enough ahead to assure her the race. Gladys passes under the wire about a length ahead. The heat is a most interesting one from start to finish. Time: 2:32 1-5.

Third heat—It seems to be the opinion of quite a number that Margaret H. has settled down, and that she will pull out in the latter heats. The bell rings, and the two horses look in fine trim. At the first off, Margaret H. breaks just as she passes under the wire. The second trial results in a fair start, and the horses go out with every prospect of a close heat. However, at the dangerous turn, Tom Hollinger held his horse to avoid breaking, and the road is open for Gladys. She takes advantage of the opening and leaves a broad, bare space behind her for Margaret H. to fill up. There is no fill up, and Gladys comes along an easy winner. Time: 2:35 1-5.

There was at least one interesting feature in connection with the race. Information was sent to headquarters to the effect that there was a case of cruelty to animals ripe for investigation at the track. It was reported that the hobbles used on Gladys had chafed the animal badly, and that she was in no fit condition to be put on the track. Captains Parker and Renken made an investigation, but found Gladys in perfectly sound condition. Betting at the track was very light indeed. Dollars and half dollars were about all in evidence.

JUNE 23D SPORTS.

Program of Events for the Diamond Jubilee.

Following is the program of sporting events arranged by the sub-committee having the matter in charge, for the Diamond Jubilee, which takes place on June 23d:

REGATTA.

Committee: A. G. M. Robertson, W. F. Love and J. S. Walker. All entries to be in before noon, Saturday, June 19th, at the office of A. G. M. Robertson; first race to start at 8 a. m.

1. Yacht. Second class. First prize: \$50; second prize, \$25. Course: Off Waikiki and return.

2. Four-oared shell. Prize: \$50. Course: Three-quarter-mile straight-away.

3. Five-oared whaleboat. First prize: \$50; second prize, \$20. Course: Spar buoy and return.

4. Six-oared sliding-seat barge. Prize: \$50. Course: Spar buoy and return.

5. Ten-oared barge. Prize: \$50. Course: Bell buoy and return.

5. Canoe, six-paddle. First prize: \$20; second prize, \$10. Course: From start to first can buoy and return.

Children's sports at Kapiolani Park, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Committee: Thomas Wright, Charles Crozier and Douglas Collins. The program for the children's sports will appear later.

FIELD SPORTS.

Committee: Thomas Wright, F. Harrison, G. S. Harris, Jr., and H. F. Beardsmore. All entries to be in before noon, Saturday, June 19th, and all entries to be made to Thomas Wright.

First, one-mile bicycle (open); second, one-mile running. Third, 100-yard dash; fourth, 150 yards, wheelbarrow; fifth, half-mile bicycle (open); sixth, 120 yards hurdle; seventh, one-mile bicycle (second class); eighth, running high jump; ninth, one-mile bicycle (novice); tenth, 220 yards dash; eleventh, three-legged race; twelfth, half-mile bicycle (second class); thirteenth, pole vault; four-

teenth, one-mile bicycle (tandem); fifteenth, half-mile run; sixteenth, running broad jump; seventeenth, sack race; eighteenth, two-mile bicycle (open to all); nineteenth, ring-throwing contest; twentieth, 100 yards dash (for boys under 16 years).

Gold medals will be awarded to the winners of the foregoing races; silver medals for second prizes.

H. A. A. C. ATHLETES.

Men Who Will Complete in Sports on June 23.

The H. A. A. C. men are down in hard training for the Diamond Jubilee sports. As yet, there has been no bicycle team formed, and it is not certain what riders will compete. Some of the best men are riding under other than the H. A. A. C. colors. The track team is in good shape. Following is the make-up of the same, with the events in which each member will compete:

W. H. Cornwell, Jr.—Competitor in the hurdle race, high jump and pole vault.

Chris Holt—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards dashes and high jump.

Clifton Tracy—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards dashes and pole vault.

Cupid Kalaniana'ole—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards dashes and putting 16-pound shot.

Chris Willis—Competitor in the broad jump, high jump, pole vault and three-legged race with another of the team.

George Clark—Competitor in the 440 yards, half-mile dashes and high jump.

H. Hapai—Competitor in the hurdle race and broad jump.

Wm. Cummings—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards dashes and broad jump.

D. F. Thrum—Competitor in the 100 yards and 220 yards dashes.

James Spencer—Competitor in the 100 yards, 220 yards dashes, pole vault, high jump and putting 16-pound shot.

A. M. Walcott—Competitor in half-mile and one-mile dashes.

D. Dayton, Jr.—Competitor in putting 16-pound shot and throwing hammer.

I. Cockett—Competitor in putting 16-pound shot.

George Angus—Competitor in pole vault.

D. K. Unauna—Captain of the H. A. A. C. team.

There will be a ring tournament in the program of sports for the Diamond Jubilee, but as yet the H. A. A. C. men have not been picked out.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

Kawaihau Seminary Girls are Out for the Summer.

The closing exercises at Kawaihau Seminary took place yesterday, and now the girls are out on their summer vacation. The exercises were attended by a large number of people. Following is the program:

Hymn—The Lord, Shall Comfort Zion.

Psalm xiv.

"Gloria."

Prayer.

Primary Department—Arithmetic.

Primary Department—Music.

Third Division—Arithmetic.

Second Division—Physiology.

First Division—Bible.

Chorus—Maying We Go.

Dialogue—Pins.

Song—(a) The Spider and the Fly.

Song—(b) Rippling, Purling River.

Hoop Drill.

Recitation—The Little Artist—Clara Smith.

Chorus—Annie Laurie.

Dialogue—Strategy.

Song—Eliza and Mary Desha.

Recitation—The Voyage of the Noddes.

Fan Drill.

Dialogue—Mother Goose.

Chorus—Farewell Song.

IN EQUITY.

Suit Brought Against E. C. Macfarlane By W. W. Dimond.

W. W. Dimond, by his attorneys, Messrs. Humphries & Macdonald, has filed a suit in equity against E. C. Macfarlane to compel him to execute a deed for a residence lot at Waikiki. This is the outcome of the hotel project mentioned some time ago. It is said that Mr. Dimond agreed to sublease his residence and grounds to Mr. Macfarlane on condition that he be allowed to reserve sufficient space on the town side of the premises whereon he could build a cottage for himself and daughter. After transferring his lease to Mr. Macfarlane, there was a misunderstanding as to the size of the lots. As it could not be adjusted in any other manner, Mr. Dimond takes the case to court.

MEETING OF PASTORS.

Hawaiian Evangelical Association Gets Down to Work.

The annual meeting of pastors and delegates from the evangelical churches of the Islands assembled in Kawaihau Church yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises, Rev. S. Kekelewa, of Kohala, was chosen moderator, and Rev. S. L. Desha scribe. The usual standing committees were appointed, and the morning hour was spent in reading the statistical reports from the different churches.

Adjournment was made at noon to the N. P. M. I. buildings, where the Hawaiian Board furnished a noon lunch for all in attendance on the meeting. In the afternoon reports were read from the different island associations, giving accounts of the work done in their semi-annual sessions. There were also read reports from committees of these island associations in regard to the religious con-

dition of the various parishes. General activity, without great progress, was reported, and general harmony, without stirring enthusiasm, seemed to have characterized the work of the year. Contributions from the churches to the Hawaiian Board had slightly increased. But the Hawaiian churches do not seem to appreciate their responsibility in meeting their business obligations to pay the salaries due their pastors, according to their contracts. Special mention was made of the great indebtedness of the Maui churches to Hon. H. P. Baldwin in rebuilding, at his own cost,—about \$11,000—the church at Lahaina, destroyed by fire about two years ago. The work of uniting two feeble churches under one pastor proceeds from year to year, imposing larger burdens upon fewer pastors. Necessity knows no mercy, and large burdens imply impaired efficiency. Social evils are rampant in many of the parishes, and new methods seem imperatively demanded by the new social conditions of modern life. The Island of Kaula has been especially favored through the work of Rev. J. M. Lydgate, in personal visitation of the different parishes, and in gathering together once a quarter all the pastors for special Bible study, as well as for conference on special difficulties in pastoral work. Various topics suggested by these reports were put upon the docket for further consideration.

The association adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet this morning at 6 o'clock for a sunrise prayer meeting, in preparation for the session this evening of the Christian Endeavor Union of the Hawaiian Islands.

MIDNIGHT BURGLARY.

E. O. Hall & Son Suffered a Loss Tuesday Night.

Some time during Tuesday night a burglar, possibly two of them, effected an entrance to the store of E. O. Hall & Son, and, after breaking into desks and a cash box, succeeded in getting away with \$4.20 in change and two cheap watches. The only clew to the

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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Hawaiian Hagey Institute

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For the Treatment of Alcoholic, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Other Kindred Diseases.

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Private carriage entrance on lane,
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons have been successfully treated from November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for patients from the Islands or from abroad.

Patients under treatment have free use of the Social Club Parlors.

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Manager, Pro Tem.

Telephone, 706.
4624-A6m 1869-6m

thieves is that furnished by young Oleson, a messenger boy employed in the store.

When questioned by David Kaapa, the young man said he had played a game of handball with a stranger in the Y. M. C. A. court and had been questioned closely by him as to a watchman being employed in the building. The boy was shown photographs of men who have been released from prison, after serving terms for burglary. He identified one, that of a man released a few weeks ago as the man who had questioned him.

Entrance to the store was made through a transom, but just how all the noise necessary could have been made without the police, who are invariably on that corner, hearing it, is a mystery. As the city was in "very dark darkness" for about two hours, it is probable the fellows got in during that time. The suspect has not yet been arrested, and the people are asking themselves whether he had the necessary \$50 in his pocket when he landed. If not, under what law is he allowed to remain.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Portierres

Are the most fashionable door decorations obtainable. They are woven in beautiful designs, and the colors are delicate or strong as wished.

Our Stock

Embraces the latest conceits of French and American factories.

Chenille and Tapestry

Full length and width and sold single or in pairs. These goods were imported especially by us for select trade and bought at prices which enable us to offer them at exceptional values. Portierres Lounges made to order. Japanese matting - covered couches, for Summer use, always in stock.

Our Rugs

Are the handsomest in the city.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Neuau and Queen Streets.

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CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

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HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

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New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

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AGENTS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
Chemise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
7 yards for \$1
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

IT IS FRIENDLY

The Administration is So Regarded.

Chief Justice Judd Says Striking Out of Reciprocity Not Final Action.

Chief Justice Judd has talked to the Philadelphia Press on the subject of Hawaii and annexation. The Press gives the interview as follows:

"The administration at Washington is favorably disposed toward Hawaii; of that I am convinced, and when I say 'favorably disposed' I mean not only that it is much more so than was the Cleveland administration, but that I am assured that Mr. McKinley and his advisers are in favor of the annexation of the Islands."

So spoke Chief Justice A. F. Judd, of Hawaii, who is in this country just now for the first time in 17 years, and who came on to Philadelphia from Washington yesterday. Judge Judd is not in the United States upon a political mission. He is here merely in a private capacity, but during a fortnight's visit at the capital he had long talks with President McKinley and many other prominent people, and his opinion of the administration's attitude toward Hawaii is based upon the observations of an experienced man of affairs.

Asked in regard to the effect the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty would have on the relations existing between Hawaii and the United States, Judge Judd said: "I am not yet satisfied that your Congress will abrogate that agreement. It surely is not the proper way for the suspension of an international understanding, and I do not like to believe that the Government of the United States will take a step that would be so purely ex-parte and in which the other interested country can have no voice."

"I am well aware," continued the distinguished Hawaiian, "that a powerful pressure is being brought to bear in Washington for the failure of the reciprocity clause as embodied in the original draft of the Tariff Bill, and the effort in that direction may prove successful, but I shall not believe it until I see it. I know that the Sugar Trust is strongly represented here, and I know also that they will do their utmost to keep out Hawaiian sugar."

HAWAII'S GREATEST INDUSTRY.

"The production of sugar is, of course, the greatest of our industries. Under the system of reciprocity we have been able to develop that industry in a manner that has done not a little to inspire confidence in our little country. If we have to pay the duties prescribed by your pending Tariff Bill it will make such a vast difference to us as a nation that there is likely to grow up a spirit of discontent that may seriously imperil our peace."

Judge Judd said furthermore that he was led to believe, through conversations with leading statesmen in Washington, that the striking out of the reciprocity clause by the Finance Committee of the Senate was by no means necessarily a final action. On the contrary, he has been assured that there is more than a probability that the matter will be somehow adjusted in the Committee of Conference, so that this sad blow shall not be dealt to the only sustaining industry that the Hawaiian Islands can boast.

"If worse comes to worst, however," continued the Chief Justice, in answer to further questions, "the whole matter can be safely and most satisfactorily arranged by annexation."

"But will not the Sugar Trust oppose annexation just as bitterly as they oppose reciprocity, since both would tend to the same result?" he was asked.

"The Sugar Trust are attending to one thing at a time," said he, "and I am not at all sure that they would have as much influence in opposition to annexation. Indeed, I am given to understand that some of the Senators have declared themselves as in favor of the striking out of the reciprocity clause as a measure of finance, but they would favor annexation as a different matter entirely."

"Is the sentiment in Honolulu still as strong for annexation as ever?" was next asked.

ANNEXATION THE ONLY AMEND.

"Quite so," was the answer, "and it is growing all the time. The very existence of a doubt as to the fate of reciprocity has developed into an argument in favor of annexation. Just as soon as the matter came up, the Hawaiian Government sent special commissioners to Washington, and they are there now as assistants to Minister Hatch, watching Hawaii's interests in connection with the Tariff Bill, and ready, no doubt, to urge annexation as the only logical amendment that can be offered if the reciprocity clause is stricken out."

In regard to the sometimes mooted question as to whether the anxiety of Hawaiians for annexation may not be regarded as an admission of their inability to stand alone, Judge Judd said: "We have a population of 100,000. We have no men-of-war, no great guns, nothing but small arms. What could we do against any nation that should rise up against us? Were it not for the protection of the United States our position could be made a very difficult one by Great Britain, or even by Japan, and we prefer to make sure of that protection by annexation. The United States is the nature of the situation, and we are very confident just now that annexation will be the ultimate result."

"As to the restoration of the mon-

archy in Hawaii," said Judge Judd, "that is out of the question. There is but a small remnant of the old Royalist party left, and we have a very satisfactory home guard to which nearly all our prominent citizens belong, and who may be relied on to keep down any attempted uprising. All we have to fear is the discontent that may be developed by disadvantageous commercial conditions, and the covetousness of nations that look with envious eyes upon our strategic geographical position."

FROM WEATHER BUREAU.

Meteorological Summary for the Month of May, 1897.

Following is the meteorological summary for the month of May, 1897, from observations made by the Weather Bureau:

Average temperature, mean of three daily observations, 73.9; normal for May, 74.2; average daily minimum, 68.3; average maximum, 81.1; lowest minimum, 67; highest maximum, 83; lowest daily average, 71.7, on May 8th and 16th; highest, 76.0, May 30th.

Average height of barometer, 30.094 inches; normal, 30.083; average daily range, 0.066; lowest record, 29.97, on May 8th; highest, 30.23, on May 1st; low pressure periods, about May 8th and 27th; high pressure periods, about May 1st and 24th; morning minimum, average, 30.07, at 3:56; morning maximum, 30.132, at 9:36; afternoon minimum, 30.049, at 4:28; evening maximum, 30.123, at 10:33.

Average relative humidity, mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 71.4 per cent; normal, 72.9; absolute humidity, 6.33 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 5.3 on the 4th to 7.4 on the 16th. On the 28th the relative humidity in the afternoon fell to the unusual figure of 43 per cent.

Total rainfall (station on Greene street), 2.05 inches; normal, 2.85; maximum in one day, 0.30, on May 16th and 17th. Rain record days, 15. Dew, not very heavy, May 11th and 12th. Cloudiness, 39 per cent; nominal, 46.5; days marked fine, 17.

Wind, northeast trades of moderate force, except from the 8th to 12th inst, 16th to 18th and 26th to 28th. The month has been nearly normal, but with a continuance of the drought tendency that has prevailed since last December.

Oahu College Baccalaureate.

Rev. Henry H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahae church, will deliver the annual sermon before the graduating class of Oahu College at the Central Union church on Sunday evening, June 20. The students of the College and Preparatory School will attend in a body. The Kamehameha schools, Kawaiahae, the High school and all interested in education are invited.

THE NUGGET OF GOLD ORE.

"That," said my friend, in reply to a question of mine, "is a very large and very rich nugget of gold ore. It was taken many years ago from a mine in Australia."

"How much is it worth?" I asked. He looked at me with a shrewd smile and replied: "It is worth just nothing at all."

I thought that a queer thing for him to say, but asked no more questions. Two years later I again visited his house in London, and this time I missed the big nugget from the shelf where I had first seen it. But I asked no questions. Perhaps, recalling the incident of two years before, my friend said: "I have something to show you," and, opening a closet, he produced a magnificent gold vase, remarking: "That nugget of gold ore has taken this form. Exclusive of the labor involved in the transformation, the gold alone is now worth \$100."

What curious similitudes there are between things essentially unlike! Here is one which it may be instructive to follow up. It is suggested by the following sentence from a woman's letter:—"In spite of all the nourishing food I took nothing seemed to give me strength."

Now, why was that? Perhaps the history of the previous three years of her life may help to account for it. In January, 1890, she had an attack of influenza which, she says, left her low, weak, and languid. So far as we are able to ascertain, influenza is caused by a certain poison in the blood developed during peculiar conditions of the atmosphere. Its early symptoms are those of a fever; they are always sudden and often alarming. Yet, as in nearly all cases it ends in recovery in a week or two, it does not explain the mystery of Mrs. Westall's continued weakness and prostration.

She tells us that her appetite was poor, and that eating was immediately followed by great pain in the chest, back and sides. Hoping to overcome this state of things she took much nourishing food. That an increase of strength should result from the eating of plenty of good food would seem reasonable. How else can one ever gain strength? Yet, strange to say, no such result followed. On the contrary, the pains became worse, so that—to use her own words—she was "completely racked with pain" all over her, and so weak she could scarcely put one foot before the other. Besides this, the condition of the stomach was far from encouraging. That organ is the source of all power in the human body, and should feel warm, comfortable and quiet. In this lady's case it was full of uneasiness and pain. She speaks of a craving, gnawing, sinking sensation in it, which was not relieved either by food or by any medical treatment. Certainly, something quite different from a former attack of influenza went to the making of that; we must look deeper to find the real trouble.

Chemists often determine the character of a poison by observing the color it creates when applied to litmus paper; and—in addition to the general symptoms—it is sometimes possible to tell the nature of a disease by taking notice what cures it. Now, there is one universally known remedy which never fails to cure one subtle, comprehensive, and yet deceptive disease. Happily it was finally employed in Mrs. Westall's case.

In concluding her letter, dated December 1st, 12 Rucklidge avenue, Wilemsden, London, N. W., 1892—she says: "At the time when my condition was very critical and my family very anxious, my son-in-law, Mr. Deacon, of Shepherd's Bush Road, London, told me how, in an illness of his own, he had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and advised me to begin using it at once. I did so, and soon my appetite returned and my food digested; and by the time I had consumed two bottles I was strong as ever, and have kept in the best of health ever since—(Signed) Yours truly, Mary Westall."

This remedy, as the public is well aware, is advertised to cure indigestion and dyspepsia and its consequences—and nothing else. Yet these consequences include nearly every ailment with which we are familiar. Even influenza seldom attacks any save those whose blood is first poisoned by indigestion and dyspepsia.

And as to that nugget of gold ore? Ah, yes—Gold is worthless until it is manufactured. Food is useless until it is digested. Between the ore and the vase is the workman. Between food and strength also a workman—the stomach.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of May, 1897, was 57, distributed as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Under 1 year.....13 | From 30 to 40.....7 |
| From 1 to 5.....1 | From 40 to 50.....10 |
| From 5 to 10.....4 | From 50 to 60.....4 |
| From 10 to 20.....3 | From 60 to 70.....4 |
| From 20 to 30.....7 | Over 70.....4 |
| Males.....33 | Females.....24 |
| Hawaiians.....26 | Great Britain.....2 |
| Chinese.....8 | United States.....3 |
| Portuguese.....7 | Other nationalities.....1 |
| Japanese.....10 | |

Total.....57
Unattended.....13
Non-Residents.....1

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| May, 1893.....42 | May, 1896.....65 |
| May, 1894.....44 | May, 1897.....67 |
| May, 1895.....63 | |

CAUSE OF DEATH.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Asthma.....1 | Infantile.....5 |
| Brucellosis.....3 | Intestinal Obstruction.....1 |
| Blood poisoning.....1 | tion.....1 |
| Consumption.....1 | Nervous Prostration.....1 |
| Convulsions.....2 | Old age.....1 |
| Cholera Infantum.....3 | Paralysis.....1 |
| Cyphosis Asciates.....1 | Pneumonia.....2 |
| Diphtheria.....2 | Peritonitis.....1 |
| Spinal disease.....1 | Rupture.....1 |
| Diarrhoea.....1 | Suicide.....3 |
| Dropsy.....1 | Tetanus.....1 |
| Exhaustion.....1 | Typhoid Fever.....1 |
| Enteritis.....2 | Unknown.....3 |
| Heart Disease.....1 | |
| Hemorrhage.....4 | |

DEATHS BY WARDS.

| Wards | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Outside |
|--------|---|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Deaths | 7 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 0 |

Annual death rate per 1000 for month
Hawaiians.....22.80
Asiatics.....27.21
All other nationalities.....21.60

C. B. RYLANDS,
Agent Board of Health.



BROKER ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN.
Three years ago Broker Chapman refused to tell the senate sugar investigating committee what senators speculated in sugar. He must now pass 30 days in jail for contempt. Havemeyer and Searles, the sugar kings, may share the same fate.

BELLS!

Of all sorts and sounds: Call Bells, Spring Gongs, Hand Bells, Cow Bells, Electric Bells, also Dumb Bells—the latter warranted sound but noiseless. Ring our Telephone Bell and order one of those new Bicycle Bells that make riders happy.

E. O. HALL & SON.

Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana and same day; Mahukona, Makana, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| *Tuesday ..June 8 | *Tuesday ..Sep. 21 |
| *Friday ..June 15 | *Friday ..Oct. 1 |
| *Tuesday ..June 22 | *Tuesday ..Oct. 12 |
| *Friday ..July 9 | *Friday ..Oct. 22 |
| *Tuesday ..July 20 | *Tuesday ..Nov. 2 |
| *Friday ..July 30 | *Friday ..Nov. 12 |
| *Tuesday ..Aug. 10 | *Tuesday ..Nov. 23 |
| *Friday ..Aug. 20 | *Friday ..Dec. 3 |
| *Tuesday ..Aug. 31 | *Tuesday ..Dec. 14 |
| *Friday ..Sep. 10 | *Friday ..Dec. 23 |

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| *Friday ..June 4 | *Tuesday ..Sep. 28 |
| *Tuesday ..June 15 | *Friday ..Oct. 8 |
| *Friday ..June 25 | *Tuesday ..Oct. 19 |
| *Tuesday ..July 6 | *Friday ..Oct. 29 |
| *Friday ..July 16 | *Tuesday ..Nov. 9 |
| *Tuesday ..July 27 | *Friday ..Nov. 19 |
| *Friday ..Aug. 6 | *Tuesday ..Nov. 30 |
| *Tuesday ..Aug. 17 | *Friday ..Dec. 10 |
| *Friday ..Aug. 27 | *Tuesday ..Dec. 21 |
| *Tuesday ..Sep. 7 | *Friday ..Dec. 31 |

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu. The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahuiki, Hana, Hamoa, and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nau, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.



AGENTS FOR

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.

Will furnish the following compounds of

GRAPHITE:

Dixon's SILICA GRAPHITE Paint!

For iron roofs, smokestacks, boilers, rails and all iron work exposed to heat, or wet weather; also, for exposed wood work, such as bridges, houses, piles, etc.

Color cards and directions on application.

GRAPHITE is one of the purest forms of Carbon, and is impervious to heat, cold, alkali, salt air, acids and rust, and it is claimed will last longer than any other paint.

Dixon's AMERICAN Everlasting GRAPHITE Axle Grease

Requires less and will go further than any other make.

Dixon's Perfect Lubricator

Is already well-known in the market.

Belt Dressing.

This contains nothing injurious to belting, but strengthens it and prevents from slipping.



TIMELY TOPICS

May 27, 1897.

Tropical Fruits

A recent visitor to these shores remarked the other day, "How is it, that with the abundant supply of Tropical Fruits one sees growing in the grounds of private residences here, it is difficult to obtain choice fruit from the stores."

The answer is simple.

"Because the fruit is roughly plucked from the trees, with the natural 'consequence' that it is bruised and spoiled." The evil can easily be remedied by the investment of 50 cents in a Wire Fruit Picker. This useful article will pick all kinds of fruit, from the Alligator Pear to the Rose Apple. It can be attached to the end of a pole and manipulated as successfully as in the hand.

While on the subject of fruits and trees, let us add a word or two on the inhabitants thereof. Some birds are pests, others are not. What can be nicer about a home than a couple of canaries, especially if you have a pretty cage for them.

By the Australia we imported a variety of Bird Cages in painted wire at \$1.50 to \$2.50; and in brass \$1.50 to \$4.50; in the most unique designs imaginable.

We invite every one to inspect our Stock, as we are satisfied no House on the Islands can compete with us, in either variety or price.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Its Popularity Daily Increasing

Everyone who has been wise enough to take MALT NUTRINE has found that what we have claimed regarding its virtues as a builder and tonic to be true in every particular. The demand for MALT NUTRINE convinces us that the good results obtained by its use are so marked that there is no room to doubt its curative properties.

Everyone

Its range of effectual power is not confined to the sick.

It will be found beneficial if taken instead of Wine, Ale or Beer with your meals. There is nothing finer or better to take along on a journey or picnic as a refreshing drink than MALT NUTRINE.

Benefitted

You must not expect to find a spirituous beverage in MALT NUTRINE. It will not intoxicate you, owing to its low percentage of alcohol, which is less than 2 per cent.

All other preparations of malt have much larger percentages, which render them objectionable.

Readily

If you feel tired and worn out, cannot sleep, have lost your appetite, find it a task to do your daily labor, just try a few bottles of MALT NUTRINE and you will at once agree with the many others who have been benefited by its use, that it has no equal.

TAKE MALT NUTRINE AND NO OTHER.



SOLE AGENTS.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1897.

THE SITUATION.

"No change in the situation" is the message the mails to the United States will carry today regarding the troubles with Japan. Since the reply made by Hawaii negotiations have continued, diplomatic representatives of the two governments have exchanged calls and correspondence but "no progress" has been reported from well authenticated sources. The question "What are they going to do about it?" is as unanswerable today as it was when the first correspondence was exchanged.

The Hawaiian Government has outlined its position and we have yet to hear that it has sought to retract one jot or tittle from the full significance possible to give its reply to Japan's request. The attitude of this Government seems to be that there is really very little to explain. The law is plain, and the action based upon the law speaks for itself; as a state which reserves the right to administer its own business, Hawaii throws the burden of proof, the responsibility of showing that a wrong has been committed upon the shoulders of Japan. Hawaii maintains that the contracts held by the rejected immigrants were not valid, in short that the men did not fulfill the qualifications required of laborers entering the Hawaiian Islands. If Japan believes otherwise it must prove its case.

Japan seems to have assumed an equally stiff necked position by practically asserting that its subjects have been the victims of unjust discrimination. The first letter from the Japanese foreign office sounded the keynote of that Government's policy. It may be taken for granted that Japan has carefully instructed its diplomatic representative, outlining just what will be accepted as satisfactory reparation for what is considered an affront to its national dignity. In fact it is generally considered that Japan's instructions are so explicit, that a failure to secure the consideration deemed proper will be regarded as sufficient grounds for severing diplomatic relations. Without the slightest evidence from either side of a tendency to "give and take" the inference is easily drawn that there is at least no improvement in the situation. The relations are constantly becoming more delicate and more difficult for amicable settlement.

The citizens of Hawaii are firm in the support of the Government policy. There is no prospect of the Government retracting unless forced to do so by superior outside influences. Among the Japanese residents, there a few who fear Japan will withdraw all its citizens from Hawaii: some who do not regard with favor an estrangement between Hawaii and Japan and who would perhaps prefer to have their country accept the situation rather than resort to extreme measures. These residents are inclined to criticize their diplomatic representatives for failure to smooth over the affair. They forget however, that the diplomats are but the agents through whom the policy of the home Government is expressed and carried out. The criticism seems to be due to thoughtlessness and cannot exert much influence in shaping final results. The majority of the Japanese however, are steadfast in their loyalty to the position taken by their Government. They have refrained from any rash action and are quietly awaiting results.

The men representing Japan are trained diplomats; men whose records in other courts demonstrate

the confidence placed in their ability by the Imperial Government. If Japan's policy undergoes any change it will be due to outside influence brought to bear upon the home Government rather than through local opinion of diplomatic personnel and methods.

THE HILO WHARF.

It is an open question whether congratulations or commiseration should be offered the Hilo enthusiasts who have succeeded in securing the promise that a new wharf shall be built for the Hilo harbor. No doubt the new structure will be a vast improvement over the present one so far as the mechanical details of a wharf is concerned, and the warehouse will be an addition the usefulness of which will be fully appreciated. But even after the new landing is finished and the \$50,000 appropriation used up the same old problem of "how to get to the wharf" is as far from solution as it was in the first place.

Passengers will still be forced to jump from a wobbling steamer into dancing boats, in which passengers and freight get peculiarly mixed, the Waiakea bar will still be in existence and the pleasure of being so near and yet so far from the shore will be one of the possible incidents consequent to the Hilo trip. About the only difference will be that the passenger steps from the boat onto a new wharf instead of an old one. At best the improvement seems only temporary and the work may have to be done over again when enough money is secured from the Legislature to carry out the much-needed harbor improvement. Hilo in its anxiety for a wharf has forgotten its harbor. When in after years it finds that the mere construction of a wharf has not settled the question, the Hilo representatives in the Legislature, when asking for more funds, will be met with the statement, "You've had \$50,000, now there are other islands and other landings that must receive attention." Thus by their present action our Hilo friends have postponed the day when they will be able to obtain what the town really needs, a wharf on which passengers and freight can be landed direct from the vessels.

The Government is doing its part, by heeding the demands of Hilo citizens and accomplishing what it can with the funds placed at its disposal. Hilo would have done better however, to have been less urgent in its demands upon the Executive, reserving its powder for the next Legislature when a larger appropriation and withal a more successful wharf campaign would have been possible.

THE OUTLOOK IMPROVES.

The business men of Hawaii can hardly settle back happy in the full confidence that the mists have rolled away, at the same time the clouds that have gathered about the Reciprocity Treaty seem to be clearing up in decidedly satisfactory manner. Even Senator Aldrich's reference to the Hawaiian Treaty has a grain of consolation in it, since he indicates that the intention of the Finance Committee in striking out the exemption clause in the sugar schedule was not to secure the abrogation of the Treaty but rather to force a revision. The comfort in this is small to be sure, but at all events the fear of being cast out of the American household absolutely is allayed.

More reassuring still is the wholesale attack upon the sugar schedule of the Aldrich bill and the powerful influence being brought to bear to have the sugar schedule remain as passed by the House of Representatives. No less influential body than the American Cane Growers Association of Louisiana has unanimously reaffirmed its satisfaction with the sugar schedule as written in the

Dingley bill as it came from the House, and entreats its friends to contend for its restoration in the tariff bill, as being practical, equitable and intelligible in its provisions." Senator McEnery of Louisiana is therefore numbered among those who will fight for the restitution of the Dingley schedule.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Louisiana people are voicing a newly found love for Hawaii, nor is Senator McEnery's position as champion of the Dingley bill a guarantee that he will not oppose our Treaty, but we can offer no objection to the Hawaiian exception clause coming under the head of the least of two evils, provided former enemies will assist in its retention. We cannot believe that the administration's friendship for Hawaii will not make itself felt among a majority of the United States Senators, or that the work of our San Francisco friends will count for nothing.

The healthy majority by which Senator Morgan's Cuban belligerency resolution passed the United States Senate may well cause the Spaniards to look alive. It is not unreasonable to expect a crisis in the Cuban affair at almost any time. President McKinley's policy seems to be in favor of Cuban independence, and he is now bending his energy to bring it about without coming into direct conflict with Spain if possible. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons why the Republican majority of the House of Representatives is inclined to postpone action on the Morgan resolution. The time has arrived when every citizen of the United States is becoming supremely disgusted with the murderous policy of General Weyler and his numerous dastardly insults to the American citizens who have the misfortune to fall into his disfavor. The report which Commissioner Calhoun will submit to the President will doubtless be an important factor in shaping the action of the American administration. If it is found that Weyler can and will protect Americans, he will stand a chance of receiving the benefit of the doubt; otherwise the probabilities are that the United States insure the success of the Cubans by recognizing them as belligerents, and furthermore force Weyler and his men to come to an understanding that American citizenship represents something more than a name.

The statistics of the Pennsylvania Labor Bureau furnish interesting data giving some idea of how the depression in the United States has effected the laboring classes. The returns from 412 establishments in 1892 gave 149,000 employees who were paid \$72,575,000. In 1894, these same concerns employed 116,000 hands whose wages amounted to \$48,268,000. Thus in the two years the average wages were reduced 13 per cent., but the number of men getting the wages had decreased 24 per cent. Of course some of the men thrown out of work may have found employment elsewhere, but considering that the depression was not confined to any particular section of the country or class of laborers, we may well draw the conclusion that the reports of vast armies of unemployed are not overdrawn. During the winter of '96-'97, one labor organization in New York city paid "out-of-work-benefit" to over one thousand families.

One of the arguments often used against the importation of white labor from the United States is that there is plenty of undeveloped land in the States, consequently Americans will stay at home. The large number of letters already received by Commissioner Fitzgerald shows how much force there is in this argument. Notwithstanding the vast tracts of

fertile land in the United States and Canada, there are capable men in both countries anxiously willing to respond to a call for laborers from Hawaii. By no means do we consider that all those making application to Mr. Fitzgerald are the kind of men wanted, but by careful selection a small colony can be secured made up of honest, hard working farmers who will be desirable citizens and who can also make a success of work in the cane fields. Our vast cane areas can be transformed into numerous cane farms supporting a population that will be a credit as well as a benefit to the country.

The real and supposed action of the sugar factors of the country has been busying the public mind of late. From all that can be learned the suppose results of the deliberations have received more attention than the real. Hawaii must keep an eye on the market for its produce and we are pleased to note that preparations are being made in due season for any contingencies that may arise. We can depend upon it that the business men will lay their plans to obtain the most favorable prices for the products of the country, also that there will be no remarkable departure from the trade channels of previous years unless the depression is forced by outside influences. Preparing the way for Hawaiian sugars, is simply assuring the continued prosperity of the country, consequently the people will await the result with interest and hope for the best.

This is the 25th anniversary of Prof. Henri Berger's service as band master under the Hawaiian Government. Hearty congratulations are in order. Prof. Berger has made himself the musical stand-by of the country during all the vicissitudes through which the social and political conditions have passed. In times of peace and days of strife he has always been on hand to cheer the musical heart of the community, and keep the people far removed from amusement centers from relapsing into a state of innocuous desuetude. Honolulu would lose half its attractiveness without Prof. Berger and his band. Always ready to respond to the plea of charitable organizations and to heed the requests of the people generally Prof. Berger an enviable position in the hearts of the citizens of Hawaii.

Without fear of wounding the feelings of any race or faction we can extend a most cordial welcome to Harold M. Sewall, American Minister to Hawaii. The people of the country have pleasant memories of Mr. Sewall during his visits as a private citizen and they have no reason to believe that his career as a diplomat will work a change in former impressions. Mr. Sewall has been styled the "original jingo of the Pacific." Our regard for him is by no means lessened, because his career proves that he merits the title. The interests of the United States, the extension of its political and commercial influence in the Pacific are so closely allied with the progress of Hawaii that we may well regard with favor a representative American whose weight in the diplomatic scale will be cast on the side of American progress.

The Chicago Times Herald of May 16, publishes an interview with Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, who says, among other remarks as reported, "The Hawaiian Islands ought to be annexed to the United States. Honolulu is one of the most attractive cities I have ever seen. I found the feeling for annexation is very strong among the best people. Americans have made it what it is, and America needs such a station in the Pacific, where England and Germany are already so strong. When the Islands are

annexed to the United States, our people will feel that they have annexed what is nearer an earthly paradise than any place in the world."

Recent reports from New York give this year's sugar crop in Cuba as 20,000 tons, one-fifth the average crop of former years. This ought to make the beet sugar men happy. They might ask for an appropriation to help continue the Cuban war. They are making war upon American trade with Hawaii, and ought not to object to being consistent.

FRANK HASTINGS SICK.

Stricken Down While at President's Reception.

On the evening of May 19th, President McKinley gave a reception to the members of the International Postal Convention now in session in Washington. It was one of the pleasant receptions of the year, as the crowd was not large and pressing. At about 10 o'clock, the President and Mrs. McKinley left the reception room, and were about to enter the Blue room. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hastings had just left a group in the corridor, consisting of Senator and Mrs. Kyle, Mr. J. B. Castle and Mr. W. N. Armstrong, and entered the Blue room. As they passed in front of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. Hastings suddenly staggered and fell to the floor. The President and family turned into the corridor, and, in much excitement, the doors of the room were at once closed. Mr. Hastings lay in an unconscious condition for some moments. Dr. Wood, who was present at once came to Mr. Hastings aid. After careful examination, he declared that there was some congestion of the brain due to indigestion. On becoming conscious, Mr. Hastings was taken home, but suffered another attack on the way. On further consultation, it was said that he was out of danger, but would require complete rest for some days. The attack may be more serious however, than it is now declared to be. A few days more will be needed to settle it, as an acute fit of indigestion would hardly account for such a serious condition.

ACTED AS INTERPRETER.

J. B. Castle Does Capt. Palmer a Good Turn.

On the overland train from San Francisco, leaving May 12th, Capt. Julius Palmer was escorting Mrs. Helulu to Washington. He was unable to communicate with her, as she did not speak the English language. Mr. J. B. Castle was also on the train, and on discovering the situation, offered to act as interpreter, on behalf of "a native Hawaiian in distress." Capt. Palmer gladly accepted the services, and for the rest of the trip, as occasion required, Mr. Castle communicated the wants of the native lady to Capt. Palmer who observed that "political differences should not interfere with common courtesies," etc. The Captain delivered his charge to Mrs. Dominis, in Washington. This lady appears to be waiting for action on annexation, and will be sadly disappointed should the matter go over until the next Winter.

Latest Pacific Coast Charters.

Following are the latest charter from ports on the Pacific Coast to ports on these islands:

Dirigo, ship, 2,845 tons, ballast to Honolulu and sugar thence to New York. Chartered prior to arrival.
Palmyra bark, 1,299 tons, lumber from Port Gamble to Honolulu. Chartered by Pope & Talbot.
Jessie Minor, schooner, 248 tons, lumber from Eureka to Honolulu.
Eva, schooner, 263 tons, lumber from Tacoma to Hilo.
Esther Buhne, schooner, 272 tons, lumber from Eureka to Honolulu.
Roderick Dhu, Hawaiian bark, 1,397 tons, merchandise to Hilo in Spreckels' Line.
J.D. Spreckels, brig, 254 tons, returns to Mahukona to load sugar there for San Francisco. Dispatched by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
Muriel, schooner, 483 tons, merchandise to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.
Mohican, bark, 785 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Planter's Line.
Planter, barkentine, 499 tons, merchandise to Kahului.
Alden Besse, bark, 813 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Oceanic Line.
Albert, bark, 624 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line.
John G. North, schooner, 320 tons, merchandise to Honolulu. Chartered by Williams, Dimond & Co.
Archer, bark, 845 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Planter's Line.
The schooner Alice Cooke will not return to Honolulu this trip. She has been chartered by the Alaska Commercial Company to take a cargo of general merchandise to St. Michaels.

Increase in Trade

SYDNEY, May 13. —Mr. Coghlan's report on the trade of Australasia for 1896 shows that the imports totalled \$62,648,000, an increase of \$21,884,000. The exports totalled \$6,581,000, an increase of \$2,508,000 compared with the previous year. New South Wales was responsible for 33-72 per cent of the whole trade, Victoria for 22-25, while New Zealand stands third, 12-73. The exports of domestic produce showed a total increase of \$792,000. With reference to domestic exports, Mr. Coghlan says the only colonies which made a perceptible advance during the year were New Zealand and Tasmania, with an increase of 12-89 and 9-30 per cent respectively. New South Wales was practically stationary, while the other colonies all showed heavy falls in the values of domestic exports.

THE BOARD MEETS

Petitions on Educational Matters.

Numerous Foreign Applications for Positions as Teachers Received.

The Board of Education met in regular session yesterday afternoon. All the members were present except Mr. von Holt. Minister Cooper called the meeting to order. After the approval of the records the committee on teachers filed an unusually large number of foreign applications for positions as teachers.

The question of the annual appropriation was discussed and the president said that the limit had been reached in the average of the monthly pay rolls. The president also said that he had authorized Mr. Lightfoot to hold classes for those who wished to prepare for teacher's examinations.

Two destitute children were recommended for scholarships. The resolution accompanying the recommendation was passed.

Mr. Townsend submitted a resolution to put the most efficient teachers in the low grade schools and pay them salaries in proportion to their efficiency. The plan met with approval as it was considered that the formative period of a child's education is when proper instruction is most invaluable. The resolution was referred to Minister Cooper and the Inspector of Schools for further consideration.

Leave of absence for the remainder of the term was granted to Mrs. S. E. Sumpter.

The application of Miss Kammerer was referred to the proper committee. A letter was received from Miss Ella Paris accepting the school agency at South Kona.

Mrs. T. J. Hayselden was granted leave of absence for one year without pay.

The question of the water supply at Ulupalakua, Maui, was discussed and laid on the table because of lack of funds to make any changes should they be necessary.

Mr. Lutera of Honokohau sent in a petition to open a private school. The application was denied.

The petition from Kula for the removal of Mr. Nismoltz was also denied.

Because of lack of funds the repairs on the school house at Hilo recommended by Mr. Severance will not be made.

A petition was received from Puna asking for the appointment of a trustee officer for the district. Inasmuch as the school records show that 95 per cent of the pupils of the district are in constant attendance upon the public schools the appointment of an officer was considered unnecessary and the petition was laid on the table.

The petitions of Miss Howland and Miss Perry for the renewal of their certificates were referred to the proper committee.

A letter of acceptance from Mr. Pringle at Kahuku was received.

The application of Miss Mabel Sumter for a position as teacher was referred to the teacher's committee.

The resignation of Miss Flora Sharp from a school at Kekaha, Kauai, was received. Miss Carrie Howland's name was presented as a candidate for appointment.

The same petitioners who asked for the removal of Mr. Callo at Waiakua, Molokai, sent in a petition yesterday asking for his reinstatement. The petition was not granted.

The petition of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey for permission to establish a private school at Makawell was granted.

Pure

Blood is essential to perfect health. This is a scientific fact. Every organ, nerve and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment, and the quality of nourishment these organs receive depends on the quality of the blood. If the blood is

Rich

Pure and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the whole mechanism of the body. If it is poor and thin disease and suffering will be inevitable. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia and many other similar troubles, is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

Blood

This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, owing to impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness, lack of energy and ambition, and that tired feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Cures Liver, Blood, Skin, and all other troubles. Take it daily to keep the blood pure.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

CONVENTION HELD

Second Gathering of Endeavorers
In Hawaii.

MEETING IN OLD KAWAIAHAW

Officers Elected to Serve
for Ensuing Year.

Able Address By President Wells.
Hawaiian Delegate to Go to
San Francisco.

The second annual convention of the Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union was held in Kawaiahao Church last night. There were a very large number of people present, and the meeting was a most interesting and thoroughly satisfactory in all respects. There seemed to be a spirit of perfect union prevalent, and all things worked in unison toward a very pleasant ending.

The church was beautifully decorated. The place where the choir is usually seated was occupied by palms and ferns, and hanging in festoons from the railing were festoons of white flowers; bouquets of flowers and palms and ferns graced the pulpit; just in front of the preacher's desk was a mat of ferns, studded with red, pink and white blossoms.

The crowning piece of decoration was just in front of the organ pipes—a solid mass of ferns on a long card board, with the words, "For Christ and the Church," in white letters. Immediately below this design were the large letters, "C. E.," done in white flowers.

Seated on the stage were: Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao; Miss Agnes Judd, secretary of the Y. P. S. C. E. Union; Rev. J. M. Monroe, of the Christian Church; Rev. Stephen L. Desha, of Hilo, and Miss Kate Kelly, of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Central Union Church.

To the left of the stage was an orchestra, composed of some of the members of the band and W. A. Love.

The program was as follows:
7:30 p. m.—Violin Solo—Mr. W. A. Love.

SONG SERVICE.

Hymn 140—All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name!
Hymn 454—Praise Him! Praise Him!
Song—Young People's Society, Christian Church.
Hymn 176—To the Work!
Hymn 192—More Love to Thee, O Christ.
Hymn 611—Onward, Christian Soldiers!

Opening Prayer—Rev. H. H. Parker.
H. M. Wells, the president of the union, read the following address:

"Fellow Endeavorers and Friends:
"We meet tonight to cement more firmly the bonds of our union. Coming, as we do, to this large and beautiful building, dedicated to the work and worship of God among the Hawaiian people, we shall, perhaps, the better realize that we are a united band, working for the common end of character building for Christ in these Islands.

"We meet to give hearty welcome to the new members of our Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union; to the new societies formed during the past year, we would extend a cordial right hand of fellowship. We meet to learn from each other better methods of doing the Master's work. But more than all, we meet to catch some spark of that enthusiasm for His work, for His country and His leader, that the soldier feels at some grand review of nation's battalions. Our numbers are indeed small, but so much the more do we need union among the few that our strength and enthusiasm may be as that of many.

"A little over 16 years ago the first Christian endeavor society of the world was formed in Portland, Maine. Today there are upwards of 20,000 societies scattered throughout the world, with a membership of over a million. What society in all history has ever shown such a marvelous growth? Nor has this been a mushroom growth, springing up in a night to be crushed by some careless footstep of the morning; but a growth that shall endure till the Christian Endeavor Society shall have accomplished its mission; till there are no longer young lives to train for Christ and the Church.

"We may well ask ourselves, what has been the secret of this marvelous growth? The true strength of all societies, as of all books, is commensurate with the principles of truth embodied in them; and by 'truth,' let us understand not that which is historically true; but any precept, principle or influence, which, wrought out in the lives of men, brings out the sin-blurred image of God in them. If we were to ask what living truths are embodied in the Christian Endeavor Society, the answer would be: First, the truth that it is not good for man to be idle. The Christian Endeavor Society puts every member right into the harness and gives him something to do. It tries to so adapt talents to work, and work to talents, that a harmonious working band of youthful strength and enthusiasm shall second all the efforts of the local church.

"This implies the second principle of truth, namely: That 'in union there is strength.' In the larger union, also, is enthusiasm, and a consequent extension of effort. The growth of the Christian Endeavor Society has been largely augmented by those grand conventions of thousands from all parts of the world, where the very force of numbers carries by storm the redoubts of prejudice and inertia, and plants the banner of Christian endeavor on many a

hitherto hopeless field. But it is to the truth embodied in its pledge that the Christian Endeavor Society has owed much of its strength and permanence.

"Trust in God and keep your powder dry," was the advice of a great general to his soldiers on the eve of battle. 'Trusting.' . . . I promise to try, reads our pledge. Trust and try—these two—twin truths of all successful effort, stand at the very threshold of our pledge. 'I will strive to do all that He would like to have me do.' What does this mean but that all the truths of Christ's works and life we will strive to put into our own lives? What growth and power, both in the individual and the mass, such a living of the Christ-life would mean?

"That I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible every day." This promise kept, we daily drink at the fountain-head of all truth. Who can estimate the power of such a habit upon a life? 'To support my own church in every way.' If the Sunday school is the nursery of the church, the Christian Endeavor Society is its training school, for here habits of work are formed that lead up to the larger work of the church. And this close union of church and society has been for the greater development of both. Thus, founded upon truths at once so practical and so inspiring, can we wonder at the growth of the Christian Endeavor?

"And can you, visiting pastors of the Islands, doubt that what is good for 20,000 churches the world over, is good for the young people of your church? May the year that marks the coming of a world convention so near to our shores mark also a great advance in enthusiastic Christian Endeavor work among our own Hawaiian people."

After this came the secretary's address, read by Miss Agnes Judd, as follows:

"Since our meeting in convention last June, three Christian Endeavor Societies have been organized on these Islands. In August, 1896, the young people of Kawaiahao Church formed a Y. P. S. C. E. with four active and 16 associate members. The membership has grown in less than a year's time to 59, 14 active and 45 associate. Much interest is taken by the young people in their society. The average attendance at the prayer meetings is from 30 to 40. Once a month the meeting is devoted to Bible study, the pastor explaining the difficult points. The society holds a sociable every three months, to which other young people are invited.

"A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in January of this year, in the Wailuku Church, Maui, of which Mr. S. Kapu is pastor. The membership consists of 25 active and six associate members. The third society organized this year is in the leper settlement on Molokai.

"The Y. P. S. C. E. of Kawaiahao Seminary reports a membership of 12 active and 27 associate; two of the associate members have joined the church this year. The society sends five of its number to teach in the Sunday School at Kakaako every Sunday afternoon. Two of the members help Mr. Leaningham in the Sunday School at Pauoa.

"Among the girls of Maunaloa Seminary, East Maui, there is a Christian Endeavor Society numbering 25. The girls enjoy the meetings and find them very helpful.

"All of the active members of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Makawao Foreign Church, with one exception, are members of the church. The society is composed of 21 active and four associate members. Considering the long distances which many of the young people have to travel to the meetings, the meetings of the society are well attended and full of interest. The junior society of the Makawao Church has 15 members. Two of the children have joined the church during the past year.

"The Y. P. S. C. E. and the Junior Christian Endeavor in the Hilo Foreign Church, at Hilo, are holding their own. The senior society has 14 active and 15 associate members. The society will be represented by a delegate at the World's Convention of Christian Endeavor, which will be held in San Francisco during the first week of July.

"The Junior Christian Endeavor of Central Union Church has a membership of 20. Two have joined the church this year. The society has adopted the plan of having five minutes of the prayer meeting devoted to committee meetings, when each committee has a little talk with some member of the older society on the work done during the week and on their preparation for the prayer meeting.

"The Y. P. S. C. E. of Central Union Church has 61 active and four associate members. Two have joined from the Junior Christian Endeavor, and 11 new members have come into the society. Sixteen of the members have joined the church during the past year. Last December the society took up a special collection, amounting to \$10, for the lepers. At the sociable, held April 1st, \$31.50 was given for the Christian Endeavor Home in Nagasaki, Japan, in which we have been much interested, through the influence of our fellow-endavorers on the U. S. S. Charleston. The Hotel Street Mission, Hilo Boarding School and other objects to which we have been accustomed to give have received help from our society this year, as usual.

"We expect that at least four of our members will be present at the International Convention of Christian Endeavor, in San Francisco, next July. There will be two delegates to the convention from the endeavorers at Paha, and one from the Hilo society. May this coming year see an ever-increasing interest in our service.

"For Christ and the Church."
Miss Judd then read the roll call of the Christian Endeavor Societies which were answered by the various representatives in either song or bible verse. By far the largest representation was from the Kawaiahao Seminary. Central Union Church made a good showing. There was but one representative and there were two from Wailuku. Some were not represented at all. Following was the roll call as read:

OAHU.
1. Y. P. S. C. E.—Central Union Church.

2. Junior C. E.—Central Union Church.
3. Y. P. S. C. E.—Kawaiahao Seminary.
4. Y. P. S. C. E.—Kawaiahao Church.

MAUI.

5. Y. P. S. C. E.—Makawao Foreign Church.
6. Junior C. E.—Makawao Foreign Church.
7. Junior C. E.—Maunaloa Seminary.

8. Y. P. S. C. E.—Wailuku.

HAWAII.

9. Y. P. S. C. E.—Hilo Foreign Church.

10. Junior C. E.—Hilo Foreign Church.

MOLOKAI.

11. Y. P. S. C. E.

A vocal solo by J. Q. Wood was followed by the address of Rev. J. M. Monroe on "The Relation of the Christian Endeavor Society to the Church." The speaker dwelt particularly upon the advantages of Y. P. S. C. E. work in the Island, and the fact that, in the sight of God, a convention here meant more than, say in the United States, this because of the various nationalities represented. Mr. Monroe said that some of the young people made the mistake of taking the Y. P. S. C. E. as their church, when in fact it was but the training school for the church.

President Wells suggested that it was a pet scheme of the union to send a native Hawaiian delegate to the Y. P. S. C. E. convention, to be held in San Francisco in July. Mr. W. R. Castle arose and heartily seconded the suggestion in Hawaiian.

A collection was then taken for the purpose of providing funds to send the delegate. It was announced later that the collection amounted to \$45.50 in cash and \$24.25 promised. President Wells announced that Mr. Jones had written a note, and placed the same in one of the baskets, to the effect that he would furnish the amount necessary, over and above the amount collected. This kindly act of Mr. Jones will allow of a native Hawaiian delegate being sent to the convention in the convention in the United States. A thing that has not been done before.

The hymn, "Blessed Assurance," was sung, and then Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo, gave a short address in Hawaiian, dwelling upon "Jesus Christ" as the power over and above all; "Hallelujah," the song of the angels in their happiness and "Amen," the end. Mr. Desha spoke eloquently in the native language, and finished his address with the words, "for humanity," which gave those not possessing a knowledge of Hawaiian, the key-note to all that had been said.

The election of officers of the Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union by the convention, was the next number on the program. The Nominating Committee was represented by its chairman, who read the following officers proposed for the ensuing year:

President—Lyle A. Dickey.
Vice President for Oahu—Mr. Mahoney.
Vice President for Hawaii—Miss Mattie Richardson.
Vice President for Maui—Miss Beckwith.

Vice President for Kauai—Rev. Lydgate.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Mary Ahl.

There being no other suggestions than the above, these were declared elected as named.

Next came a consecration meeting, led by Miss Kate Kelley, who, through readings from the Bible, and questions put just in the proper place, gave much to think about. Such questions as "Are we doing our best?" were asked. If we are striving to do our best, then the Lord will help us. The speaker brought in the matter of improving one's talents and suggested that the opportunities offered by the Lord be improved. We owe Him a great debt of gratitude, for we owe Him all we have.

Next came a chain of prayer, ending with one stanza of "Just as I am," by all present, and the hymn, "God be with you." The meeting closed with the Mizpah benediction:

"The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another."

CABINET SESSION.

Hilo Wharf Project Discussed Yesterday.

At the Cabinet meeting, held yesterday morning, the principal subject under discussion was the wharf at Hilo. The work of constructing a temporary affair will begin shortly. It will be located at the mouth of the Waiakea River, about a mile from the town.

There has been much trouble among the Hiloites about selecting a site for the much-needed wharf, a majority of the citizens preferring to have it in the same locality as the present landing, as all the business of Hilo is transacted in that neighborhood. At Waiakea it will be a bonanza for the hackmen, unless the Hilo folk "get a pedal on" and construct a tram line. Though the new wharf is only a temporary affair, it is a step in the direction sought by the people.

Located at Waiakea, the tendency will be to increase the value of real estate in that locality, and, perhaps, add to the population of Waiakea.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Discussion of Various Topics and Little Business.

It looked for a little while as though there would be no quorum at the Board of Health meeting yesterday. President Smith, Messrs. Lansing and Brown were the only members present. Mr. Myers, Dr. Alvarez and Executive Officer Reynolds were among the laymen on hand and finally Dr. Wood came in and the meeting was called to order. Secretary Wilcox read the minutes of the last two meetings which on approval were filed.

After a lengthy discussion on affairs at Molokai an expenditure of \$600 for

road to a valley where there is a large supply of fire wood was approved. Reports on fish, beef and mitigation were read and filed.

Archibald N. St. Clair, graduate of University of Glasgow filed an application to practice medicine in Honolulu referred to examining board.

In Eldridge, Government Medical Inspector at Yokohama reported decrease in contagious diseases at ports in Japan. Two cases of cholera, which he considered doubtful owing to the locality were also reported.

Report of Superintendent of Insane Asylum, March 31, showed 107 inmates.

In the matter of Hilo hospital, Dr. Wood reported that the annex proposed by British resident of that city should be under the control of the trustees of the Government hospital to be built there. The amount, \$2,000 was not enough to endow one bed, the sum required being \$6,000. The \$2,000 was mentioned as for use in building a hospital leaving nothing for maintenance. A motion was made that the British residents be allowed to build the cottage for the exclusive use of Anglo-Saxons, the hospital to be under the direct control of the Government.

At the close of a half hour discussion on a reported cure for leprosy, the meeting adjourned.

THEY SMOKE.

Jolly Good Time Given By Honolulu Cricket Club.

The assembly room of the American League, corner of Nuuanu and King streets, was crowded last night, the event being one of those good, old-time smokers, where all cares are forgotten and a jolly good time is indulged in. Nearly 150 men were present, and the Honolulu Cricket Club has the credit of furnishing a more than pleasant evening to these.

The hall was very attractively decorated. The platform, where the president of the evening, Dr. H. V. Murray, was seated, was the center of attraction. Queen Victoria's portrait, on a large frame, was surrounded by English flags, while plants of various kinds completed the decorations of that place. All around the walls of the hall, and extending from ceiling to floor, were



DR. H. V. MURRAY,
President Honolulu Cricket Club.

flags of various nations, the English and Hawaiian predominating. David Kawanakao and A. M. Hewitt were the artistic decorators.

The program of the evening was as follows:

1. Overture Prof. Oscar Herold
2. Song, with banjo accompaniment A. Cunha
3. Bass solo—The Mighty Deep E. Ross
4. Violin solo B. J. Marx
5. Song—The Gallants of England W. L. Stanley
6. Zither solo Theo. Wolf
7. Legerdemain Dr. Sinclair
8. Song—Waxworks J. F. Scott
9. Song—Ballyhooley D. Shanks
10. Piano solo A. Cunha

INTERMISSION.

11. Overture Captain Berger
12. Hawaiian Quintette Gus Murphy
13. Topical song A. Cunha
14. Song C. Kreuter
15. Song—Clara Nolan's Ball D. Shanks
16. Chinese song H. Vierra
17. Hawaiian Quartette Dr. Moore
18. Ventriloquism Saw Me
19. Song—Just Tell Them That You Daniel, with chorus by all

The various numbers were all well rendered. Space prevents mention of the best selections.

After a rousing toast to Queen Victoria, singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by all, and three cheers for a good time all around, the merry throng broke up.

Henshall—A-fong.

Miss Helen Afong will be married to William A. Henshall, attorney-at-law, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Nuuanu avenue. The wedding ceremony, to be performed by Rev. D. P. Birnie, will be very private. J. Walter Jones will be best man. The young couple will live at the corner of King and Keeaumoku streets.

Memorial Services.

The annual service in memory of the deceased Odd Fellows will be held at Harmony Hall, King Street on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This corresponds with memorial services by the G. A. R. and is very interesting. Graves of the members who have "gone over the range" will be decorated after the services in the hall.

Talk on Art.

About 50 persons attended Artist Hitchcock's lecture to the members of the Kilaheha Art League, at their rooms last night. The lecture was interesting throughout, and the speaker was heartily congratulated at the close. The lecture will be printed in full in this paper.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

The advertised letter list appears in this issue.

Col. Gilbert F. Little will leave for Hilo on the Helene today.

The Hawaiian Board has received \$28,000 from June, 1896, to June, 1897.

Coit Hobron is leasing his beach lots on 50-year leases. He has 2,500 feet front.

Bells of all sorts and sounds at E. O. Hall & Sons. Call and inspect the new bicycle bells.

Hopp & Co., King and Bethel streets, have a large stock of tapestry and chenille portieres at low prices.

"An effort will be made in the next Legislature to have the Government electric light system placed beyond the power of water.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock did not return on the Mauna Loa yesterday. He is expected back on the Kilauea Saturday morning.

The captain of the Philadelphia has kindly invited the Hawaiian Evangelical Association to inspect that man-of-war from 2 to 5 p. m. Saturday.

During the temporary absence of W. G. Irwin from the Islands, E. I. Spalding will act under power of attorney for the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co.

An election for Colonel, First Regiment, N. G. H., will be held at headquarters on Saturday, June 19. Major Geo. C. Potter of the General Staff will preside.

The Philadelphia and Marion men in command of Lieutenant Commander Ingersoll, were out for drill on the Makiki baseball grounds as usual yesterday morning.

The commencement exercises at Oahu College will be held on Thursday evening, June 24. The members of the graduating class will each make an address.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., agents for the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, have a full stock of this well-known company's compounds of graphite, such as paint, axle grease, lubricators, belt dressing, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder left for San Francisco on the Australia yesterday. They will spend some time in San Francisco and will then visit Boston, New York, Newport and other places, returning in four or five months.

The Labor Council of San Francisco held a meeting recently and discussed the labor situation in Hawaii. The contention was that the conditions in the Islands were such that it was inadvisable for the Council to encourage laborers to come. After discussing the labor report of Commissioner Fitzgerald it was voted to invite him to be present and address the Council at its next meeting.

Architect Herbert C. Chivers, Editor of The Saint Louis, Architect of Saint Louis, Mo., U. S. A., has mailed to the Advertiser the January number of his quarterly magazine. Mr. Chivers works, unlike that which is published in most books of designs is strictly modern. He works mostly in the Colonial style which is acknowledged strictly American. Mr. Chivers does a very extensive architectural business all over the United States and many foreign countries and his work is extremely low priced.

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FULL OF RUMORS

Regarding Meeting of the Sugar Planters.

REFINERY STORY DENIED

Arranging for Shipments After Contract Ends.

Spreckels Makes Big Demands. Hawaiian Sugar Will Be Shipped to New York.

The secret meeting of men interested in the sugar industry of the islands, which is said to have taken place in the back room of P. C. Jones' office, dwindles down to an informal discussion of the situation by half a dozen merchants. Stories regarding Spreckels' attitude and a Hawaiian refinery, which have been floating in the air for the past 48 hours, have, if the statements given out by those most deeply interested, are to be relied upon, fallen to the earth with a dull and pathetic thud.

"We have simply talked over matters," said J. B. Atherton to a reporter of the Advertiser yesterday, "as they now stand, and discussed plans for the future in the event of the abrogation of the treaty or the passage of the tariff bill as it now appears. Our contract with Spreckels expires December 31st, this year, and we wish to find a market for our sugar. The terms which it is said Spreckels will demand for next year are unreasonable, and it is probable all of the Hawaiian sugar will be shipped to New York. In this case, we will require more sugar vessels, and they must be arranged for. Between now and January next many things may happen that would change whatever plans we may have in view now. "The amount of our sugar used in California is so small that it will not be worth while shipping it there. Half the output goes to New York—say 100,000 tons—the balance goes to San Francisco and of that, about three-quarters is consumed in the State; the rest is shipped to Nevada, Idaho and Colorado. There are refineries elsewhere than in San Francisco to which we may ship. There's New York, Philadelphia, Boston or St. Louis. We may arrange to send to any of them, but really nothing definite has been done. It would not surprise me if between now and the expiration of our contract half a dozen buyers would be in Honolulu to bid for our crop. The idea that we will build a refinery is preposterous."

From another source it was given out that the rate demanded by Spreckels for handling Hawaiian sugar under a new deal is 3/4 of 1 cent per pound, an increase of a quarter over the present. Rather than meet such a demand, the Hawaiian planters will ship their sugars to New York independently. Of course, this would not include any of the sugars produced on plantations controlled by the Spreckels combination. But to successfully carry this out would necessitate the locking up of funds necessary, and thus pass dividends. The object of Mr. Rithet's visit is said to be to provide ways and means for such a campaign, and possibly to arrange for a representative in New York of the Hawaiian planters; some one who will look after the sugar. The refinery project may be set down as a dream of some individual who has nothing else to do but build castles.

Whatever has been the mission of Mr. Rithet, the planters appear to be jubilant. It is said they are preparing for the abrogation of the treaty, an event, which up to a week ago, seemed to be the most disastrous that could happen to the country. While Mr. Atherton states that not a single detail has been completed, the countenances of the plantation agents would indicate satisfactory results.

WAS RECALLED.

American Consul Who Labeled French Wines.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of this date you insert an article "Label French Wines," and you quote at length the statements of an American Consul about the supposed frauds. To be fair, and to set equitably, you should have added that the United States Government dismissed the said agent in disgrace and made a full reparation in the Official Consular Record for his baseless lies. Our export trade is profoundly honest, as every merchant who has anything to import from France, knows perfectly well, in Honolulu, as everywhere else.

I am, sir, with best regards, yours respectfully,
L. VOSSION,
French Commissioner.
Honolulu, June 1, 1897.

Mr. Dole's "Stand By."

The Congregationalist for May favorably criticizes Mr. E. P. Dole's "Stand By" as follows: Edward P. Dole, the author of "The Stand By," is Assistant Attorney General of Hawaii. His book is one of the comparatively few successful examples of preaching through a story. It is a spirited and engrossing novel, and at the same time a plea and an argument for prohibition. In fact, it is the strongest presentation of the prohibitionary cause which we remember to have seen. The enemy is given every advantage by the author, and

then it is shown how he can be overcome.

The hero of the story, of course, is the central figure in the prohibition fight, and the grim determination with which in such a contest the liquor interest would probably meet its enemy is portrayed in these pages with a distinctness not often equaled. The plot is admirably handled. It is well proportioned, and so shaped that interest increases to the end and the love story, although never lost to sight and never failing to enchain attention, after all is secondary to the moral purpose of the book.

If prohibition ever is to be made a success, it must be essentially along the lines suggested in this volume, and total abstinence workers ought to derive not only inspiration, but practical information of solid and lasting value from Mr. Dole's story.

ANXIOUS TO COME

Letters Received by Commissioner Fitzgerald.

People Who Would Settle in Hawaii—All Classes Represented.

E. D. Tenney, of the firm of Castle & Cooke, is in receipt of a letter from Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, in which he says the newspaper articles, relative to white labor for Hawaii, have attracted much attention throughout California. "We have," writes the Commissioner, "on an average, a hundred letters a day from men in all classes, who want to go down to the islands. The labor unions throughout the State have taken up the matter, and are deeply interested. There will be a meeting of one of the councils tomorrow night, at which I have been invited to speak."

Many of the applicants are professional men and clerks, but a majority are those who can stand hard knocks, and who are willing to work in the fields. In some sections of the State there are parties of from five to 12 who wish to come and take up coffee lands, if they are available.

For the purpose of showing the different classes represented, Mr. Fitzgerald sent half a dozen letters, picked from one day's receipts. The names of the writers are withheld for obvious reasons. One is from a clergyman, who has a large family, the sons old and strong enough to do men's work. The writer has been employed as the head of a department in a religious book publication house, but lost his position in January last. He says: "I am 56 years old, comparatively strong and vigorous, and have never lost the practical knowledge gained as a farmer's son, a soldier and a student while working my way through college and seminary for eight years."

His idea is to embark in the coffee industry, and have his sons take up plantations for themselves.

Here is one from a son of the soil, who evidently intends coming down, whether the opportunity for the cultivation of sugar land is favorable or not. He writes like a man who means business:

"Lincoln, Placer Co., Cal., May 11.
"Mr. Fitzgerald:
"Dear Sir:—I see from the papers that you have been down to the islands investigating the labor question. I am making preparations to go there by next steamer, and would like to know just how much I will have to put up to take a family of nine persons; have six boys, four of them large enough to do men's work; have three children 9, 5 and 2 years of age. Will I have to pay full fare for them? Also, how many of this family will I have to show \$50 for? Please answer soon and oblige, yours respectfully.

"P. S.—I am an experienced orchardist and tree planter, and expect to work in the coffee belt. Will bring the best of reference from here, and also from parties that know me in San Francisco. I shall call and see you, if possible. Maybe you can help me."

The following is from a gentleman, who prefers something in the professional line:

"Yuba City, Cal., May 10, 1897.
"Commissioner Fitzgerald:

"Dear Sir:—Please give me information in regard to going to Honolulu. What are the wages? When will they start from San Francisco? And do we have to take an examination? Would like a place as bookkeeper, but would work at anything. Please let me know soon in regard to this. What is the average temperature? There are several here that are talking of going. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours truly."

This is from a physician:

"Livermore, May 12.
"E. L. Fitzgerald, Esq.:

"Dear Sir:—Will you kindly inform me who to address in regard to white labor for the islands. I saw an item in the paper a few days ago, in which your name appeared. As it stated they would receive board and medical attendance, I thought there might be an opening for a physician. Trusting this will meet with your favorable consideration, I remain, yours truly."

Here is one from a young man, strong and energetic, and will probably make a good citizen:

"Button Willow, Cal., May 9, 1897.
"R. J. Fitzgerald, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Dear Sir:—Having noticed in the Examiner something in regard to the Hawaiian labor question, etc., and as I am a laborer and a young man, I naturally take interest in such matters. According to the Examiner, you are a special agent for the Hawaiian company. I would like to know the particulars in regard to the sending of men to Hawaii. Enclosed, you will find

a self-addressed envelope. Anxiously awaiting a reply, I am, sincerely,

Here is one from the representative of a party of hard-working men, who are anxious to try their luck in Hawaii:

"Millwood, May 15, 1897.
"Mr. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner of California:

"Dear Sir:—This evening saw an article in the Daily Examiner of May 7th, speaking of supplanting the Chinese and Japanese in the Samoan Islands. At the request of a number of the men here I drop these few lines to you, asking for information on this subject. I could promise about a dozen men of all occupations—stationary engineers, riveters, rock men and blacksmiths and helpers—all of us good, strong, able-bodied men, willing to work and really all sober and industrious. Please communicate with me, for which purpose I enclose stamp. Yours very truly,"

This one is from a gentleman, who prefers something indoors:

"Oakland, Cal., May 13, 1897.
"R. M. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner, San Francisco:

"Dear Sir:—The Chronicle recently stated that American labor was in demand in the Hawaiian Islands. Is there a probability that this change of policy would make a place for a competent office man with first-class record? If you have any demand for such help, I would like a chance to present references. Your kind attention will oblige very truly yours,"

Prof. Berger Honored.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of David Naone, serenaded Professor Berger at his home, near the Drill Shed, the occasion being the 25th anniversary of his connection with the band as its leader. Professor Berger was very much delighted with the courtesy shown him, and expressed this in words to the boys.

Later in the day President Dole, in recognition of his past services, commissioned Professor Berger on his own staff with the rank of captain, so now it is Captain Berger.

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND
HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Pickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meitons, Serge, Kamgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Outlets, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sew Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Europe Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIVER, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

ANNUAL MEETING

All-Day Session of the Woman's Board.

REPORTS FROM ALL BRANCHES

Receipts for the Year Were Large.

Secretary Reads Interesting Correspondence From Other Fields.

Of all the gatherings of the clans in this, the anniversary week of the American Mission in Hawaii, perhaps none have been with more good cheer and aloha than the Woman's Board of Missions, which this year celebrates its 26th anniversary.

An all-day meeting of the Woman's Board was held in the parlors of Central Union Church yesterday, this to give necessary time to the reading of reports of the numerous branches and fields of labor of the organization. The platform was tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns, and a large portrait of Mrs. J. M. Cooke, or Mother Cooke, as she was lovingly called. She it was who for many years was vice president of the society. The portrait occupied a conspicuous place near the platform.

The president, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, in opening the meeting, read from 1st Cor., 12th chapter, and dwelt earnestly upon the blessedness of services and the thought that God asks of us not some great thing—not what some one else can do—but the best that we can do.

Mrs. Hiram Bingham lead in earnest prayer. Annual reports were then read from the following officers and departments of work:

Foreign corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. F. Judd.

Home corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. Bowen.

The Hilo branch, by its secretary, Miss Hattie Coan.

The Missionary Gleaners, by its secretary, Miss Hattie Forbes.

The Lisima Kokua, by its secretary, Mrs. A. F. Cooke.

Work among Hawaiian women, Miss Mary E. Green.

Work among Chinese women, Mrs. F. W. Damon.

Work among Japanese women, Mrs. O. H. Gulick.

Work among Portuguese women, Miss A. Fernandez.

These reports all showed effective and enthusiastic work on the part of many workers and gave the listeners a slight idea of the many avenues of Christian labor open to the women of this community.

The annual report of the recording secretary, Mrs. G. P. Andrews, giving a glance over the past year's work and experiences, was then read. Following is the report:

"Another year has rapidly rolled its course, and we find ourselves today gathered together at the same time and place to celebrate a year of blessing. We are not all present this day. Some of us are abroad for rest and pleasure. Others—alas, to us but not to them—have left their work in the Master's vineyard, called to a wider, higher, but no less useful life in the Far Country.

"The monthly meetings of the year have been largely those of enthusiasm and fellowship, and the papers read most excellent and interesting. Two of them were contributed by those endeared missionary mothers, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Taylor. Of the work going on in other countries, we were informed by Mrs. Pratt in regard to her endeavors in Asheville, North Carolina, in an institution for poor whites, to which Mrs. Pratt has given of her ability and her sympathy. Also, in April, occurred the special Micronesian meeting. The Marshall Islands were represented by Mrs. Rife; the Gilberts by Mrs. Channon; Kusaie, by letter from Miss Palmer; the training schools through Miss Kinney and Miss Abel.

"We have to record the passing away of the beloved mother in Israel, Mrs. Cooke, who, with the fall of the leaf and after a long life of honor and usefulness, entered into her Master's joy. Again came Death, taking away one in the prime of life and service, Mrs. Henry Waterhouse. She walked with us in this society every year, doing her part in its work. Now, she is gone from us, leaving one supporting arm the less to us.

"We have employed our own missionary among the Hawaiians; Bible-readers for the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese; have contributed stores for the various workers in Micronesia and have aided in printing hymn books for the Gilbert Islands. Dr. Pease has been assisted also in printing a new edition of the Kusaie hymn-book by selling the mats and fans which he brought from his old field of labor.

"A praise and thanksgiving service was held in May, calling out many expressions of gratitude for personal prosperity, both spiritual and temporal.

"In closing, I would quote the words of our president, given in an earlier report:

"I feel the earth move sun-ward, I join the great march onward, And take by faith while living, My freehold of thanksgiving."

The treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, reported the receipts for the year

\$2,141.11, most of which has been disbursed for the various branches of work in these Islands and Micronesia. This large amount has been contributed almost entirely by the ladies of the society, without appeal to the benevolent public.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. M. Hyde; vice president, Mrs. Hiram Bingham; vice president, Miss M. A. Chamberlain; vice president, Mrs. D. P. Birnie; vice president, Mrs. S. E. Bishop; recording secretary, Mrs. G. P. Andrews; home corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. Bowen; foreign corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. F. Judd; treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham; auditor, Mr. W. W. Hall.

About this time the suggestive odor of coffee and the rattle of dishes and spoons prepared the audience for the welcome announcement of lunch, to which all adjourned. The members of the board and invited guests sat down to elegantly prepared tables and partook of a satisfactory repast, served by the young ladies of the Missionary Gleaners.

At 1:30 the board was again opened with a solo by Miss Axtell, followed by the president's address, in which Mrs. Hyde touched upon recent openings for women's work in America, such as work for prisoners, rescue work for fallen women, protection work for young women, visiting the homes of the poor, working women's associations, etc.

Following are a few cullings from Mrs. Hyde's address:

"While preparing the annual report of the work of our board for the year book of the Central Union Church, I was greatly impressed with one feature of that work—the great variety of subjects presented at our monthly meetings, in addresses from visiting strangers, giving their personal observations and experiences in helping on the philanthropic and charitable work of the world.

"I have chosen as my subject, 'The Variety in Lines of Christian Work Open for Women in These Days.'

"We are beginning to learn that all successful charitable and philanthropic work must have a Christian basis.

"There must be a personal interest for those whom we desire to win back to the Father's arms and the Father's heart.

"Indifference can only be overcome with enthusiasm."

Mrs. Hyde dwelt at some length on the noble life of Mrs. Ballington Booth, drawing useful lessons therefrom.

"If rescue work is so productive of good, what shall we say of protective work which saves young women from temptations of an evil life?

"A work which appeals to one's feelings, perhaps, even more than the rescue of those who have gone astray, is that which seeks out the little children from the streets or from homes of filth and cruelty.

"It is said the natural instinct of true womanhood is helpfulness to those who are in need, and a daily journal commenting on a philanthropic action of a band of women, met together for their own improvement and enjoyment, remarked: 'It is just like women; they cannot come without doing charity work.'

"A work to be useful and helpful need not, of necessity, be great.

"We have in this, our island home, many organizations founded and carried on by the women of the land. What would become of the sick and homeless stranger, stranded on our shores, were it not for the kindhearted, whole-souled women connected with the Strangers' Friend Society? Who is it brightens the weary hours of the lonely sufferers in the hospital wards but the young women of the Flower Mission, whose fragrant gifts bring sunshine and gladness day after day? Was it not the queenly women of this land, whose nobility of character outshines the luster of their royal lineage, who founded and maintained the Kamehameha Schools, the Queen's Hospital and the Maternity Home? And do we not remember with pride the self-sacrificing devotion of those women who, during the late epidemic of cholera, devoted their time and strength to distributing food and other necessities of life to those who had been deprived of their ordinary means of support? Has not the introduction of trained nurses into our Queen's Hospital been one of the most marked improvements in that house of healing? Has there not come a new joy into the life of childhood in these Islands by the organization of the free kindergartens? Have not temperance, purity and social reform done much to uplift the home and social life of this community since the establishment of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with its various departments? And has not our Woman's Board made itself felt on every nationality in our cosmopolitan community, by bringing to the women the saving knowledge of divine redemption through Jesus Christ?

"We need not do great deeds in the eyes of the world to live heroically. We must not let slip present opportunity in dreamy aspirations for future usefulness. To help effectually we must know intelligently the need. To help successfully we must bring to it the warm love of a self-sacrificing devotion.

"On the varied and multiplied duties that fill up our lives, we think of plans and efforts that consumed our time and strength, and fear that they were all in vain, till to our astonishment we find that the divine breath upon them has made them instinct with life, endless and heavenly."

Miss Rose M. Kinney, a missionary from Ruk, Micronesia, on her way to America, spoke most interestingly of the hopeful work in those dark and distant Islands.

Mrs. James Hyde Pratt spoke with enthusiasm of her special field of work among the poor whites in the Southern States.

Mrs. Emma Shaw Coleclough spoke of women's work among the deep sea fisheries off the coast of Labrador.

Rev. D. P. Birnie closed the exercises with a vote of thanksgiving for

the blessings of the past year and some suggestions for the year to come.

With a verse of "More Love to Thee, Oh Christ," the annual meeting closed. There were a hundred present at the meeting, and 140 at the lunch, which was gotten up by Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. Widdfield, Mrs. A. Fuller and Mrs. Walby.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice Up to May 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

- Ashman, J. F.
Austin, E. H.
Brakenridge, N. P.
Barth, R.
Howers, M.
Baker, Rev. F. F.
Brown, F. E.
Benjamin, H.
Brown, J.
Blington, J.
Burgett, I. A.
Brown, H. E.
Churchill, W. (2)
Chapman, F. L.
Chapman, W. A.
Constantinescu, O.
Coleman, C.
Classens, C.
Cooper, H.
Dasher, C. H.
Doherty, J.
Donnelly, Mr.
Dennis, W.
Deignan, O.
Douglass, R. W.
Eldredge, J.
Ernestberg, Mr.
Faron, I. A. (2)
Foster, H.
French, G. N.
Foster, F.
Gomlay, Mr.
Green, J.
Gallagher, W. H.
Green, J. G.
Hart, G.
Hughes, H. P.
Hagens, N.
Hobby, T.
Hughes, J.
Hearn, E. W.
Hernon, S. E.
Hofdale, G.
Hixson, —
Horswill, A.
Hulay & Co.
Hamilton, W.
Jenkins, W.
Jayaauriya, R. C.
Kraft, A.
Katzenstein, M.
Low, L.
Laughton, J. E.
Lillie, G.
Larsen, E.
Mills, C. N.
Meinicke, J.
Maltoes, D.
Markley, T. W.
Mginnie, P.
Mills, D.
McLeay, H.
Macdonald, Jas. J.
McCalmont, Capt. T.
Nelson, H.
Powers, H.
Porter, G. F.
Perry, E.
Pierce, E. A.
Patterson, S. W.
Peggs, J.
Powell, J.
Quist, J. A.
Rowell, F. E.
Ross, A.
Robertson, O. M.
Shoeder, G.
Smith, E. W.
Schmidt, W.
Shepherd, —
Scott, J. S.
Swadling, T. J.
Toss, W.
Travis, F.
Thow, J.
Vogt, F.
Wenner, P.
Wright, J.
Winter, J.
Wood, A. C.
Webster, J.
Wood, H. S.
Young, J.

- Anderson, C.
Anderson, P. A. (3)
Brown, J.
Brown, T. H.
Banhofstrasse, B.
Buckley, W.
Beige, P.
Bryant, H. P.
Bolster, W. B.
Biland, Mr.
Brown, J.
Bolster, W.
Chase, H. G.
Cohn, Mr.
Casten, A.
Champerwire, Mr.
Cook, J. W., Jr.
Crapt, —
Carten, A.
Donnelly, W. M.
Douglas, D.
De Klerch, C.
De Clerch, A. A.
Dries, A.
Daugherty, J. L.
Edwards, D.
English, —
Fairchild, D. G.
Fox, C. H.
Foster, R.
Gerhardt, J.
Gussefeldt, R.
Green, J. E.
Hopkins, E.
Hughes, H. C.
Hopfmuller, L.
Hammond, G. S.
Horner, A. W.
Holloway, C. S.
Hegan, H.
Higgins, W. J.
Haynes, W. A.
Hunt, H. G.
Henney, L.
Harris, G. P.
Jarry, W.
Klota, G.
Lewis, P.
Leonard, C.
Lippitt, E.
Long, G.
Michel, E.
Marthel, R.
Menezes, F. L.
Michael, J. T.
Mathews, I. L.
McKay, W.
McShane, E.
Macminnen, D.
McGrath, P.

- Kraft, A.
Katzenstein, M.
Low, L.
Laughton, J. E.
Lillie, G.
Larsen, E.
Mills, C. N.
Meinicke, J.
Maltoes, D.
Markley, T. W.
Mginnie, P.
Mills, D.
McLeay, H.
Macdonald, Jas. J.
McCalmont, Capt. T.
Nelson, H.
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Perry, E.
Pierce, E. A.
Patterson, S. W.
Peggs, J.
Powell, J.
Quist, J. A.
Rowell, F. E.
Ross, A.
Robertson, O. M.
Shoeder, G.
Smith, E. W.
Schmidt, W.
Shepherd, —
Scott, J. S.
Swadling, T. J.
Toss, W.
Travis, F.
Thow, J.
Vogt, F.
Wenner, P.
Wright, J.
Winter, J.
Wood, A. C.
Webster, J.
Wood, H. S.
Young, J.

- Norton, H. C.
Pettersen, A.
Phillips, M. (3)
Prescott, C.
Perlo El Cabo.
Plunkett, J.
Powell, W. E.
Patterson, F. L.
Robinson, W.
Rahe, J. (2)
Robinson, H.
Studd, A.
Schreiber, R.
Singer, L. (2)
Stewart, W. C.
Sharpe, G.
Thomas, E. B.
Thompson, —

- Vertretung, C.
Woods, R.
Wallace, —
Wright, H.
White, C. E.
Walker, J. S.

- Robinson, W.
Rahe, J. (2)
Robinson, H.
Studd, A.
Schreiber, R.
Singer, L. (2)
Stewart, W. C.
Sharpe, G.
Thomas, E. B.
Thompson, —

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

- Knocke, H.
Brown, J. T.

LADIES.

- Baskav, A. Miss
Banning, L. Mrs.
Banning, L. A. Miss
Collins, C. E. Miss
Curtis, Mary, Mrs.
Copoland, J. Miss
Crowningburg, E. Cooke, D. Miss
Miss (2)
Dow, M. J. Mrs.
Fisher, J. Mrs.
Gray, L. K. Miss
Hines, Mrs.
Hutchinson, Miss
Hornor, Mrs.
Jacobson, H. Miss
Johnson, T. Mrs.
Lunn, C. Mrs.
Lawrence, B. Miss
McLanthy, Mrs.
Manners, D. Mrs.
Morehead, M. Mrs.
McConelly, Mrs.
Meyer, Anna.
Meek, K. Mrs.
Numan, H. G. Mrs.
Ogle, P. Mrs.
Paul, Mrs.
Perry, H. C. Mrs.
Purdy, C. H. Mrs.
Pratt, S. C. Mrs.
Richroe, E. Miss
Stone, M. Miss (3)
Snydon, J. F. Mrs.
Smith, W. S. Mrs.
Scrimzeon, Miss
Siebert, M. Mrs.
Wilcox, E. Miss

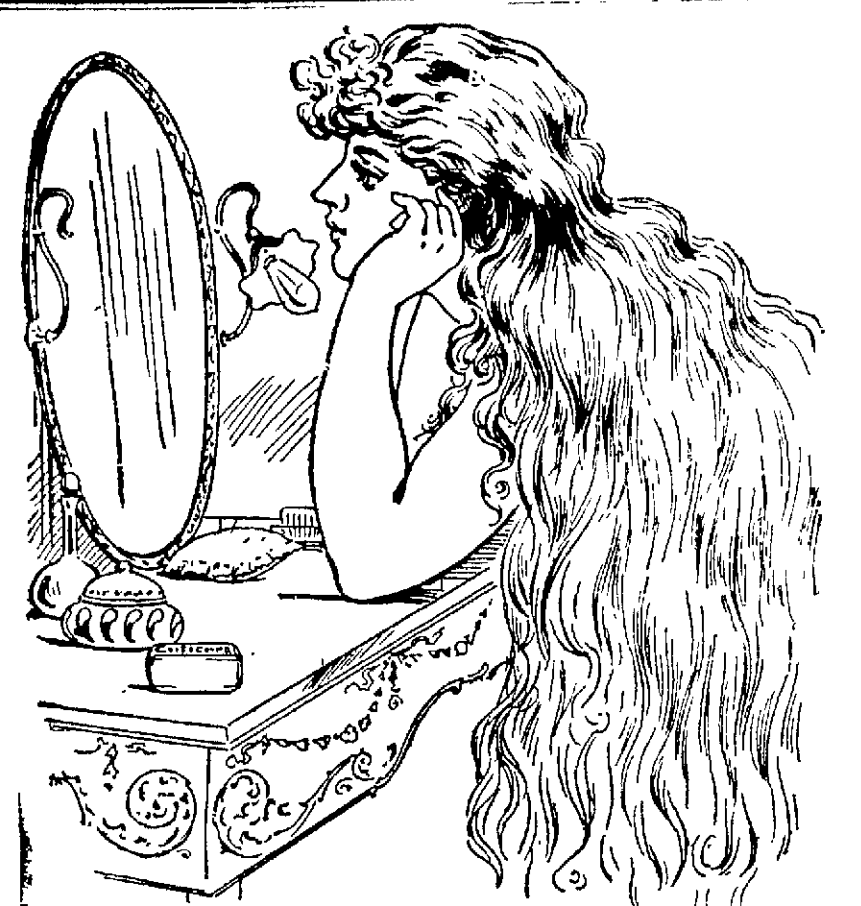
- Gilliland, F. Mrs. (2)
Harvery, H. Mrs.
Hayward, L. Miss
Hillebrand, Helen.
Joseph, Mrs.
Luhan, A. Miss
Loose, A. Mrs.
Michael, E. Mrs.
Mengers, G. Miss
Milton, M. Mrs.
Meek, E. Mrs.
Miles, G. Mrs.

- Nauman, H. W. Mrs.
Peterson, E. Mrs.
Perry, A. Mrs.
Preuss, E. A. Mrs.
Radman, Mrs.
Stevens, M. Mrs.
Spencer, L. Miss (2)
Sharon, E. L. Mrs.
Schumacher, C. Mrs.

- Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Honolulu, May 1, 1897.



The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sole greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Foreign Depot: AND CHAM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & VARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.,
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.,
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS, General Engineering,
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER, Disintegrators.

For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

— AND —

RICEFALLS & SCHOEN.

the Most Complete Line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

— HILO, HAWAII —

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
F. -DHR, Secretary and Treasurer T. MAY, Auditor

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We are prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
Orders are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

TO-BAG GUARANTEED CURE

TOBACCO HABIT

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DR. G. CO.

Young-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to issue risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to issue risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

1. Authorized Capital - £3,000,000 £ 5 0
Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 £ 5 0
Paid up Capital - - - - - 857,500 0 0
2. Fire Fund - - - - - 2,710,000 0 0
3. Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 1,114,614 10 5
£12,433,131 2 5

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

